

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

Copyright 1913  
By The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1913—VOL. V., NO. 228

PRICE TWO CENTS

## TURKS AGREE NOT TO CROSS THE MARITZA

Negotiations for Evacuation of  
Adrianople Continue as Pow-  
ers Express Satisfaction Over  
New Assurances of the Porte

## GREEKS DENY REPORT

Statements That Hellenists Are in  
Communication With Constantinople  
Concerning Dedegatch Are Said to Be Unfounded

**LONDON**—Assurance given by the Ottoman government that the Turkish army will not be permitted to cross the Maritza has for the moment satisfied the powers and negotiations for the evacuation of Adrianople will be continued. Had the Turkish advance been pushed over the Bulgarian frontier or westward in the direction of Dedegatch there would almost certainly have been serious trouble.

As it is the Bulgarians have requested the Greeks not to evacuate the port of Dedegatch, but to hold it and the surrounding country until the 29th instant, when the government in Sofia will be in a position to take over the administration of the district. Respecting this the Monitor is informed by the Greek legation that the statements to the effect that the government in Athens had been in communication with Constantinople with regard to the Turkish occupation of Dedegatch and the surrounding country are absolutely untrue and malignant inventions.

No communications whatever of any such nature have ever taken place between Athens and Constantinople. On the contrary, the Greek headquarters staff had given orders for the evacuation of those districts of Thrace and Macedonia, now in the possession of Greek troops which had been assigned by the treaty of Bucharest to Bulgaria. This evacuation was about to take place when the government in Athens was requested by the government in Sofia to hold the districts until the 29th by continuing the occupation, not only of Dedegatch, but of Xanthi and Gumuldjina until the Bulgarian headquarters were prepared to undertake the necessary occupation.

The Greek government has gladly undertaken to assist Bulgaria in this way and is absolutely determined not to be drawn into a quarrel between Turkey and Bulgaria as to the failure of the former to fulfill the treaty of London negotiated under direction of the great powers.

## GERMAN BUSINESS SOUNDED FOR SAN FRANCISCO EXHIBIT

Hamburg-American Line Studies  
the Field to Make Showing,  
Despite Government's Refusal

**LONDON**—In spite of the determination of the government not officially to participate in the San Francisco exhibition, the Hamburg-American line is endeavoring to organize a private exhibit. It is at present engaged in the work of investigation, with a view to discovering what body of the German commercial and industrial opinion is in favor of being represented in the exhibition in spite of the government's disclaimer.

## SUPPORTERS OF CASTRO CAPTURED

**CARACAS**—That Gen. Cipriano Castro will not attempt to regain the Venezuelan presidency so long as President Gomez is in office was the prediction today in official circles, following the reported absolute defeat of the revolutionaries at Coro.

When the government troops routed the rebels, they took prisoners Castro's brother-in-law, two nephews and the former dictator's most trusted lieutenants, all the known leaders of the movement except Castro himself.

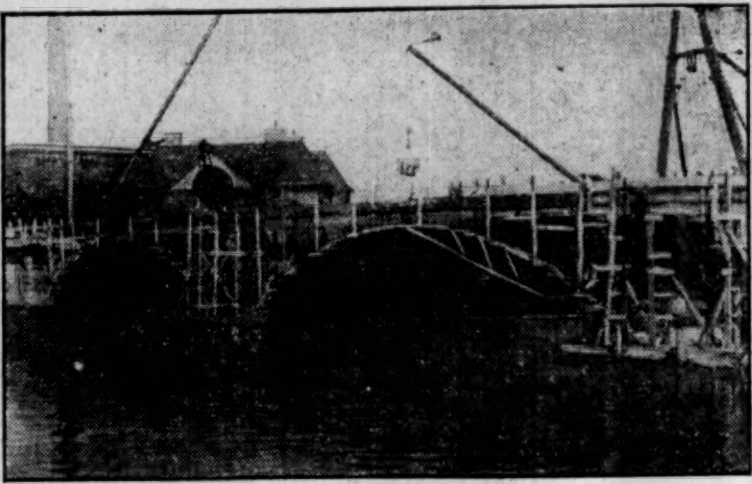
## DREDGE ARRIVES FOR CANAL WORK

**ONSET, Mass.**—A dredge has been received here to commence work on the \$10,000 excavation of the channel from the wharf to connect with the Cape Cod canal. The work will be pushed to completion as soon as possible.

## FOGG FAMILY TO MEET

**HAMPTON BEACH, N. H.**—Descendants of Samuel Fogg are to hold their twelfth annual reunion here on Sept. 3 at the New Pentucket. At the conclusion of the exercises a visit will be made to the old Fogg home, Bride Hill, Hampton.

## STADIUM BRIDGE EXPECTED TO BE READY FOR HARVARD GAMES



Where football crowds will cross Charles river

With the work on the new Stadium bridge over the Charles river in an advanced stage, the engineers declare that the structure will be open about Nov. 1 for the first of the big Harvard football games. At present, the workmen are engaged in removing the forms used in constructing the concrete work of the arches. Toward the building of the bridge Larz Anderson gave \$200,000 in memory of his father. The bridge, when finished, will be 440 feet long and will have two 10-foot side-walks on either side. The roadway will be 40 feet across.

## GENERAL HERTZOG AFTER LABOR VOTE IN SOUTH AFRICA

General Botha's Opponent Is Reported Appealing to Antagonism Stirred in Rand Strike

**LONDON**—The campaign of General Hertzog against General Botha has been opened by a speech at Johannesburg which is generally regarded as a bid on the part of the former for the Labor vote, owing to the antagonism caused in the Labor ranks by the action of the government in the recent disturbances on the Rand.

To what extent General Hertzog may succeed in obtaining the Labor support is, however, quite uncertain. His success in obtaining this might indeed have the effect of alienating another section of his supporters.

## ECONOMY URGED ON SOMERVILLE

Strict economy in the operation of Somerville's affairs during the remainder of this fiscal year was urged on the heads of the departments today by Mayor Charles A. Burns. Notice was given each head, stating that apparently the city would not get through this year on the appropriation within the \$12 tax limit. Recommendation for a municipal loan of \$60,000 has been made by Mayor Burns to the board of aldermen.

## INFORMATION ON COLONIZING ASKED

**WASHINGTON**—Prevented by objection of his colleagues from addressing the House on the Monroe doctrine, Representative Clark of Florida today introduced a resolution directing the secretary of state to furnish information of any attempts by European or Asiatic nations to colonize in the western hemisphere. The resolution was aimed, it is said, to test the report that Japan has endeavored to colonize in Mexico.

## BANANA AND BOOK TAXES PROTESTED

**WASHINGTON**—Representative Dietrich, who has been receiving numerous protests from constituents against the tariff on bananas and on books printed in foreign languages, has received assurances from members of the way and means committee that the House will not consent to the Senate amendments taxing these items. They will be put on the free list, he is assured.

It is not always necessary to send your Monitors away that they may reach some one who is unacquainted with this exponent of a cleaner type of journalism. Some home near your own may be unfamiliar with it, and would be delighted to receive a copy from you personally.

## MASSACHUSETTS LETTER CARRIERS ARE OFF TODAY

Bay State Delegation to Nineteenth Annual Convention at San Francisco Ready for Trip

Letter carriers, comprising the Massachusetts delegation to the nineteenth national convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers at San Francisco, leave Boston this afternoon from the North station. The convention is to be held Aug. 30 to Sept. 5.

The party will visit Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha, Denver and Salt Lake City. Returning stops will be made at Los Angeles, Dallas and New Orleans. From that point the delegates will come by steamer to New York, thence proceeding to Boston.

Nicholas S. Lawless, president of branch 34, heads the delegation as Boston's representative. He is a candidate for a place on the national executive board.

The delegates from this state are: John J. Murphy, for the state association; B. J. Curtin and E. J. McGue of Lynn, Joseph F. Maguire of Woburn, George W. Harrub of Brockton, John F. Hoey of Taunton, James Arkison of Fall River, James Giddes of Attleboro and George F. Dorman of Worcester.

## PROPOSAL OF MR. STORROW TALKED OVER

Representatives of 'L' and Union Meet to See if They Can Reach Agreement Without Hearing

Representatives of the Boston Elevated and the Boston Street Carriers' Union conferred at the State House today on the proposal of James J. Storrow, chairman of the arbitration board, that both sides might be able to reach an agreement on the five points at issue without the expense of a long hearing and adjourned to meet again in the afternoon.

For the Elevated there were Frederick E. Snow, G. M. G. Nichols and James L. Richards, while the union had James H. Vahey, John P. Feehey and Fred Fay.

Prior to this conference the union officials held a brief conference at the office of Mr. Vahey.

## BILL APPROVED PROVIDING FOR FLOOD STOPPAGE

National Drainage Congress Committee Passes on Final Draft of Measure to Prevent Damage

**CHICAGO**—The executive committee of the national drainage congress today approved the final draft of a bill introduced in both Houses of Congress creating a "drainage fund" of \$20,000,000 to prevent the recurrence of the high water of last spring over the middle West. Reclamation protection of swamp lands and the promotion of navigation are other objects stated in the bill.

The funds for the work are to be raised by the issuance of bonds, secured by liens upon the lands, under state authority. The federal government is to pay only for that work which directly improves navigation, or its share of the reclamation of public lands.

## LIBERALS WIN CHESTERFIELD VOTE DESPITE LABOR ATTITUDE

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

**LONDON**—The success of Barnett Kenyon in the Chesterfield election yesterday may have far reaching results. The only effect of the Labor party repudiating him has been apparently to increase his support from the voters, since the late Labor representative, J. Haslam, only received 723 votes compared to 7725 polled by the new member.

Such a position, Mr. Kenyon declares, is not bad for a man who has been repudiated by nearly everybody, whilst Harvey Miners, the member of Parliament who supported him, declared after election that neither he nor Mr. Kenyon intended to be dictated to by anybody as to how they were to vote.

What the exact effect of all this will be on labor organization it is difficult to say, but it is undoubtedly a severe rebuff to Ramsay MacDonald who, as leader of the party in Parliament, publicly repudiated Mr. Kenyon's candidature.

## MR. KOREN URGED FOR CONVENTION

**WASHINGTON**—Senator Lodge has recommended to the President the appointment of John Koren of Boston, president of the American Statistical Association, to be the delegate of the United States to the session of the international statistical institute at Vienna, Austria. The President brought the subject to the attention of Secretary of State Bryan for action.

## STREET WORK DELAYED

**WAKEFIELD, Mass.**—Rebuilding of Main street through the square will be delayed until spring on account of other improvements which must precede it.

## 'NO RECOGNITION' MR. WILSON TO TELL CONGRESS

President and Secretary Bryan Closed and Writing Message Which It Is Thought Will Leave Sr. Huerta Hopeless

## REVIEWS WHOLE CASE

Entire World to Be Taken Into the Confidence of the Executive in the Matter of Proposed Mediation in Mexico

**WASHINGTON**—Canceling all other engagements for the entire day, President Wilson and Secretary Bryan have retired to the residential portion of the White House for the preparation of what is expected to be the most momentous public document of Mr. Wilson's career so far. If the Mexican situation can be cleared at one sweeping blow the President is determined to accomplish it. For the public the White House had but one word today, and that was to say again that the Huerta government of Mexico would never be recognized by the present administration of the United States.

It is the intention of the President, aided by Secretary Bryan, to work right through until the message to Congress reciting the entire history of his attempt to secure peace in Mexico is completed. That the situation is recognized as having reached a most important juncture is shown by the fact that the usual preparations of the White House staff to leave for the week-end are not going on. Secretary to the President Tumulty and his aids are all remaining at their posts, and Mr. Tumulty admits that Mrs. Tumulty will not see him at their seashore retreat until some time next week.

An air of optimism heretofore unnoticed in connection with the Mexican affair, pervades all the executive departments today. The news from Paris that Huerta's attempt to float a \$20,000,000 loan had failed flatly, appeared to give the greatest satisfaction to those cognizant of the hopes and designs of the administration.

It was hinted this evening that the situation for Senor Huerta is growing so acute that it will not surprise those on

## COAL INQUIRY RESOLUTION IS APPROVED OF

Congressman Murray's Measure Providing for Investigation of So-Called "Hard Coal Trust" Passes Committee in House

## WILL BE REPORTED

**WASHINGTON**—Favorable consideration was given by the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce today to Representative William F. Murray's resolution seeking an inquiry into the so-called "hard coal trust."

Mr. Murray explained his resolution, which calls upon the departments of commerce and labor and the interstate commerce commission to furnish the

(Continued on page four, column two)

## TREASURY GIVES INFORMATION ON WAREHOUSE TOPIC

Reply Made to Questions Asked in Senate Resolution Relative to Goods Not Paying Duty

**WASHINGTON**—In reply to a resolution which the Senate recently passed, calling for information about goods remaining in warehouses without payment of duty, the treasury department today gave information as follows:

Value of merchandise in warehouse Aug. 1, 1912, \$71,561,698; duty on same under present tariff, \$40,784,828.

Value of merchandise in warehouse Aug. 1, 1913, \$104,574,937; duty on same under present tariff, \$38,556,272.

Estimated duty under House rule 3321 on merchandise in warehouses Aug. 1, 1913, \$48,409,214.

**READING BONDS FOR LIGHT PLANT**  
**READING, Mass.**—Bonds to the amount of \$23,500 are about to be issued by the selectmen and light commission to provide new equipment and changes for the municipal electric plant.

## TOWN EXPECTS TAX RATE RAISE

**WAKEFIELD, Mass.**—Assessors expect to announce the tax rate next Monday. It is said that there will be an increase of probably \$1.50 over the present rate of \$18.50.

## PORT DIRECTORS HURRY TO BUILD HUGE DRYDOCK

Announce Bids for Preliminary Work on South Boston Project Will Be Opened Wednesday

Bids for bulkheading about 20 acres of the South Boston flats, filling in, dredging approaches and a turning basin will be opened by the port directors Wednesday, it was learned today. This is preliminary to building a large drydock at South Boston as agreed on by the port directors and steamship officials who were in conference here yesterday. Plans also call for space alongside the drydock for ships.

In charge of the work will be Civil Engineer De Witt C. Webb, U. S. N., detailed by the navy department to assist the port directors in the erection of the proposed drydock. Lieutenant Webb is an expert in drydock engineering, having had experience at New York, Philadelphia and at the Boston navy yard.

## OLD FRIGATE PROUDLY GOES TO LAST BERTH

Santee, She of Civil War Fame, Sails in to Yield Herself to the Flames in a Few Days

In tow of the tug John G. Chandler, the United States frigate Santee, a relic of the early navy of the country, reached Boston this morning to be dismantled and burned for the copper and brass used in constructing her hull. The tug left the craft on the South Boston flats. Later, however, propelled by her own canvas, the Santee soon to disappear, proudly sailed into the upper harbor and tied up at Storey & Wardwell's wharf, East Boston, near the Atlantic Works.

It is understood that the old war vessel is to berth temporarily at the Charles river stores dock and probably will be stripped at the Old Gas House wharf.

Last year the frigate, which during her career has served as prison ship and station ship for the Annapolis Naval Academy, and captured the Confederate privateer Royal Yacht during the civil war, sank at Baltimore and has but recently been raised by her present owners, metal dealers of Philadelphia. In May the Santee was taken from Annapolis to Baltimore for repairs. Later she went to Philadelphia and on the way up the coast to Boston put in at New York.

## MORE MATES ARE NEEDED TO COMPLY WITH LAW

Not Enough License Men Are Available, Vessel Men Say, to Provide Three for Each

That there are not enough licensed mates in the country to provide three for each vessel coming within the terms of the Hardy law, which steamship companies are protesting, is the consensus of opinion in Boston circles today.

The department of commerce has given notice that it is enforcing this statute, which calls for the manning with three mates of every vessel of 1000 tons or over that covers a distance of 400 miles between the ports of departure and destination.

The only lines in Boston said to come under the regulation are the Merchants & Miners and the Savannah lines which, it is claimed, already have provided their vessels with the necessary number of officers. The Hardy law became effective in March, 1913.

## NEW HAVEN ROAD MEETING RATIFIES DEBENTURE ISSUE

Question of Allowing Commission on Flotation Raises Discussion and Recess Is Taken

**NEW HAVEN**—A meeting of stockholders of the N. Y. N. H. & H. railroad was called to order promptly at noon. Through the absence of Charles S. Mellett, C. F. Brooker was nominated chairman.

A resolution was made and seconded to issue \$67,532,000 debenture 6 per cent bonds, to be taken up any time within 15 years at par.

A. Maxey Hiller and J. P. Morgan had some discussion about allowing a commission on the issuing of these bonds and a resolution was offered and carried at 12:19 to hold a recess for 30 minutes.

Howard Elliott and J. P. Morgan are present.

**HISTORICAL BODY TO OPEN HOME**  
**LYNN, Mass.**—Lynn Historical Society is to give a house-warming to its members in its remodeled building at 125 Green street, Sept. 11.

## MR. HARRISON CONFIRMED

**WASHINGTON**—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Francis Burton Harrison of New York as Governor-General of the Philippines.

## FULL NUMBER OF UNITS REQUIRED IN FIRST BRIGADE

Under Dick Militia Law, Now to Be Enforced, Adjutant-General Seeks to Bring State Guard Up to New Demands

## CORPS TO BE MERGED

Recognition at Next Maneuvers Makes Necessary Reorganization of Soldiery and Establishment of New Groups

Adj.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson has just received notice from the war department that under the Dick law the first brigade, M. V. M., under command of Brig.-Gen. George H. Priest, will not be recognized until it obtains the full



(Photo by Chiekerling)  
BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE H. PRIEST

complement of units. At present the brigade has the second and sixth regiments, but to make it complete requires another regiment and this must be added before July 1, 1914.

Adjutant-General Pearson has taken the question up with Maj. John W. Heavey, U. S. A., detailed to the Massachusetts volunteer militia as instructor and inspector and an effort is being made to find a solution to the problem. Subordinate officers of the militia also are being consulted.

There are two corps of cadets in this state, a first and a second, and these were independent commands until the passage of the law, when they were included in the state militia. They had been unattached to any regiment, however, until the present time, and it is expected they will be combined and other battalions will be formed so that the regiment may be completed.

Should the brigade fail to complete its units by July of next year the brigadier-general commanding with his two aides will not be recognized by the war department at the maneuvers. In that case, also, all regiments would be detached from the second brigade and attached to the first brigade under Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser.

Since several large cities throughout the state have sent in requests for permission to organize companies, it is expected that some of these will be started and used to form the necessary regiment.

## Special Arms of Service Found to Be Problem in State Organizations

**WASHINGTON**—Members of the national guard in all the states are taking a lively interest in the recent circular of the war department, providing for the strict enforcement of the Dick law, which was drafted by Charles F. Dick of Ohio, while a member of Congress, and put through both houses as the result of his efforts. It has not been put into effect over the country generally, and it is now the purpose of the war department to make the law the standard in all the states and to require a full compliance with its provisions.

Back of the Dick law was the idea that the national guard of the United States should conform to the rules governing the regular army that when it was called into national service, the 48 small state armies could be welded into one harmonious force. This intent, however, has never been fulfilled, there having been no effort until now to bring about a compliance with the law by all of the states. For instance, there exist in some of the states divisions which are such in name only, lacking not only in the special arms, such as field artillery and cavalry, which it is realized are difficult to establish in the states, but to a very large extent lacking in the necessary infantry. The same state of affairs has existed as to brigades, while in many instances even regiments have not had their complement of companies. It is to remedy these conditions that the recent circular has been issued.



Send your "Want" ad to

THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

## THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR WORK TO BE DONE AT HOME

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.

The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE

ONE WEEK

ON THE

CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

## Passing of Military Measure Stirs Legislators of France

FRENCH SENATE ASSENTS TO  
THREE YEARS' SERVICE BILL

General Pau's Sweeping Speech and Premier's Triumph in Verbal Joust With M. Clemenceau Assured Adoption of Essentials When the Discussion Closed

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Clause by clause the three years' bill is being carried through the Senate by the substantial majority that stands at the back of the government. Before coming to the discussion of the various articles of the bill the House had to deal with three amendments to the bill as a whole. The one proposed by M. Richard sought to retain the present system of two years' service. Another by M. Herriot was practically the same as the Messimy-Boncour amendment in the Chamber, viz. 30 months' service, while a third by M. Debiere had for its object the fixing of the period of service at 32 months. This also included some other modifications.

These three amendments have all been discussed and all have failed. They stood no possible chance of being accepted in the Senate after the convincing speech of General Pau. The latter threw to the winds all the usual polished methods of parliamentary oratory and carried the members of the Senate off their feet by the sheer brute force of facts and technical knowledge to which none of his opponents knew how to reply. The result of the discussion is that the essential clauses of the three years' bill as passed in the Chamber are now passed also by the Senate.

As announced in a Monitor cable, the discussion of article 6, relative to the incorporation of conscripts at the age of 20 years, led to a brilliant duel of words between M. Clemenceau and M. Barthou, the premier, out of which M. Barthou

gained a veritable triumph over his skilled opponent.

M. Clemenceau opened his speech by saying that he would vote for the bill in any event, as the position made it necessary to do so, but he taunted the government with submitting to the House a bill which had not been sufficiently studied. As Frenchmen and legislators they had, he said, a duty to perform. They had to see that all army laws submitted to the Senate had been properly prepared and studied by the military authorities beforehand. Then, when in full possession of the work done by the military authorities, the House could pass or reject a bill with their eyes open. The 20 years' clause was not a part of the original bill submitted to the Chamber, and in fact, such a provision was never intended by the government. The bill had been changed and modified to meet the circumstances arising out of the debate, in fact to silence opponents. The clause in question had been adopted to satisfy some conditions of which the gravity had been greatly exaggerated. The real object of the insertion of the clause, M. Clemenceau said, was not connected with the carrying out of what was considered necessary for the efficiency of the army, but merely to enable the 1910 class to be liberated this year and thus silence opponents.

M. Barthou, the premier, replied to M. Clemenceau, refuting one by one his statements, and the Senate finally passed the clause by 245 against 48. It is expected that the final clauses will be passed at the next sitting and then the bill will immediately become law.

INDIA SCHOOLS NEED BETTER  
TEACHERS AND HIGHER WAGES

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—In a recent leading article on primary education in India, the Statesman says that one of the most important of the tasks which lie before the British administrators of India is the provision of efficient elementary instruction for the masses of the people, the cooperative credit movement having created a keen desire for education among the cultivators whom it has reached.

In a resolution issued by the government of the united provinces, Sir James Duffield claims that the first essential for any sound system of education is obviously a supply of competent teachers, and that this it is impossible to secure with the inadequate system of pay now in force.

In his report, Mr. de la Fosse, the director of public instruction from 1907-1912, maintains that education can only be advanced by the means which have helped in the past; employment of more and better teachers; better pay, better buildings, and last, though not least, better administration. Owing to the inadequacy of the inducements offered, many of the teachers are not qualified, the work of teaching is inefficiently performed, and the supply of men is insufficient.

Another serious problem, he says, is the insufficiency of accommodation in the school houses. But Mr. de la Fosse is by no means inclined to pessimism. "Deep-seated causes there may be," he says, "which deter large masses of the population from seeking education, but a people that continues to send its children to school in undiminished numbers need not be despaired of. There is no

occasion for despondency or talk of failure. Given schools and teachers in number and quality sufficient, the people for whom they are provided will not be indifferent to their opportunities."

It is obviously more schools and more efficient teachers, and not the application of compulsion in the domain of education, that the united provinces require, concludes the Statesman, and the provision of both involves important considerations of finance which must be frankly faced when a great extension of education is mooted.

NEW AUSTRALIAN  
BOARD ANNOUNCED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The appointment of the members of the new Australian interstate commission has been announced. The chairman is A. B. Piddington, K. C., who is a lawyer, being a member of the New South Wales bar. George Swinburne, one of Australia's foremost politicians, is a member of the Victorian state Parliament, having formerly been a minister. N. C. Lockyer is the comptroller-general of the commonwealth trade and customs department.

The interstate commission, the appointment to which is for seven years, has very wide functions in relation to the regulation of trade. It has been formed in accordance with the interstate commission act which was passed last session.

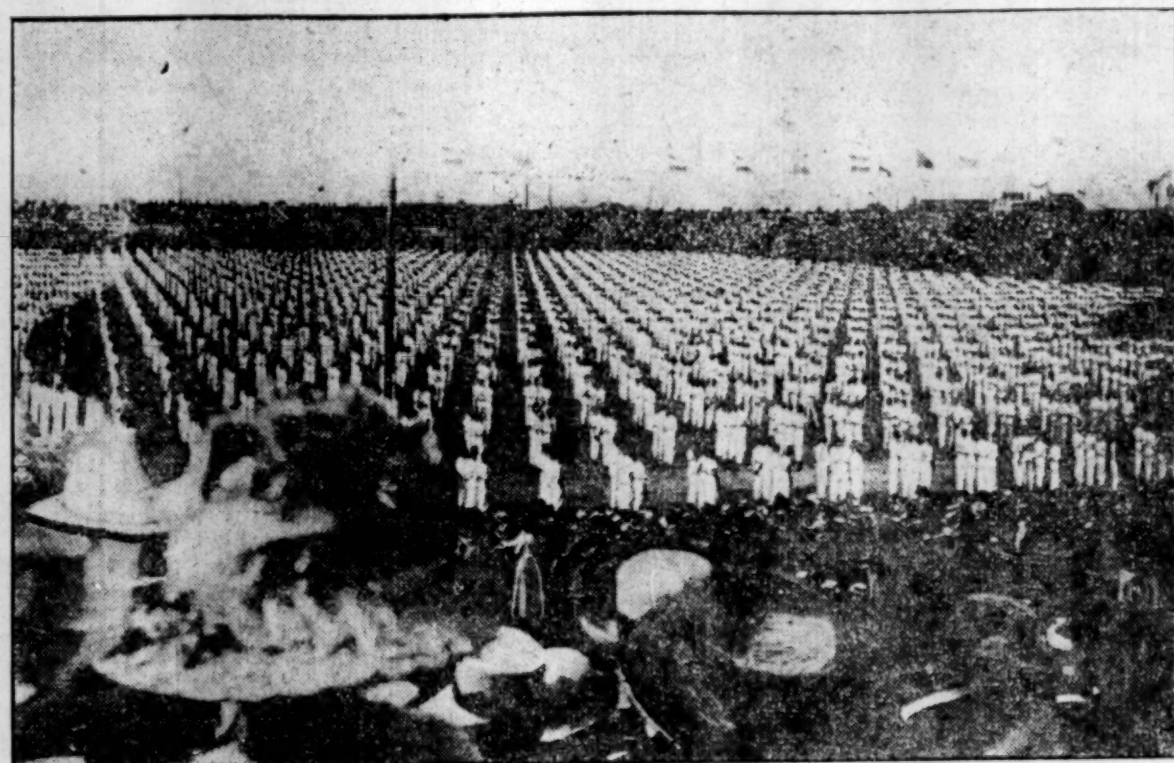
END TO BARCELONA  
STRIKE IS SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

MADRID, Spain—Though the number of strikers has greatly increased in Barcelona and the movement has spread to the cotton manufacturing of Catalonia, the evident intention of the government to take severe measures for the preservation of order has produced its effect on the situation.

The general strike has not been proclaimed and negotiations have been begun with the workers to endeavor to arrive at some satisfactory solution. The conviction of the government that the trouble is due to anarchist agitators has resulted in the arrest of sixteen of their number. Barcelona is patrolled by troops and soldiers guard the railway and tram stations.

## EIGHTEEN THOUSAND GYMNASTS IN TURNFEST



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Men and women in spectacular athletic exercise at Leipzig

FRENCH MINISTER  
URGES SPENDING OF  
\$50,000,000 ON ROADS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—In a speech delivered at Avignon recently by M. Thierry, minister of public works, he gave an account of the schemes which the new tourist department of his ministry are considering, to secure the improvement of conditions of the roads and hotels for the convenience of tourists in France.

The food provided in French inns was excellent, the minister said, but unlike Switzerland and Germany and Austria, there was a lack of clean and comfortable hotels.

With regard to the roads M. Thierry proposes to spend a sum of £250,000,000 during the next 10 years in tarring 6000 miles of the highroads. To obtain the money with which to carry out this scheme, M. Thierry is pressing M. Dumont, the minister of finance, to levy a tax on motor cars ranging from £50 on 12 horsepower cars to £250 on cars over 60 horsepower.

BEYROUTH TO GET  
LAW BRANCH OF  
LYONS UNIVERSITY

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The universities of France are throwing branches. The spread of French culture and civilization which is thus effected will receive a further impulse, and one which will be of distinct benefit to Asia, by the establishment in Beyrouth of a law school as a branch of the University of Lyons.

It is the opinion of many French professors who have visited Beyrouth that the step will meet with as much approval with the Syrians as did that of the establishment of a school in Cairo by the Egyptians.

LIVERPOOL FIRM  
TO EMPLOY 4000

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England—An important development in connection with the much-discussed site in Love Lane, Liverpool, has just taken place. A large company carrying on a prosperous industry in London have decided to purchase half of the site, the price being 30 shillings per square yard.

This firm have an enormous manufacturing business and intend to erect on the land a large factory in which between 3000 and 4000 hands will be employed. These will be mostly women. The people of Liverpool are pleased with the idea of the new factory, as it will provide a means of employment for many who are now wanting work.

## TOWN TO HAVE IMPROVEMENTS

(Special to the Monitor)

HARTLEPOOL, Eng.—The Hartlepool Corporation proposes to do away with a large slum area in the center of the town and to build houses suitable for the working classes at an estimated cost of £40,000.

SCOTLAND CENSUS  
SHOWS INCREASE  
288,801 IN DECADE

(Special to the Monitor)

LEIPZIG, Ger.—The principal feature of the great athletic gathering held in Leipzig from July 12-16 was the performance, executed simultaneously by 18,000 gymnasts including men and women.

Various athletic contests will take place during the festivities in connection with the dedication of the monument of the "Battles of the Nations." At the conclusion of the competitions a number of torch bearers will stand around the fountain in front of the monument, where the presentation of prizes will take place.

RECORD WHEAT  
CROP REPORTED BY  
NEW SOUTH WALES

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The returns for the last wheat harvest were issued recently by the government statistician and are certainly very remarkable, particularly in view of the fact that the seasonal conditions were not exceptionally favorable to the farmer. The crop of 32,475,813 bushels is a record and is 4,000,000 bushels better than the previous best. The average of 14.6 bushels per acre has only once been exceeded.

It is interesting to notice the difference between the different returns issued by the government statistician. In his first estimate, issued Dec. 18, of the yield which might be expected the statistician estimated the area under crop at 2,227,900 acres which, at an average of 10.9 bushels per acre, he estimated would yield 24,365,000 bushels.

On March 20 he estimated the acreage at 2,177,048 acres and the yield at 30,132,500 bushels, or 13.8 bushels per acre. The actual yield as given above is 2,343,313 bushels more than the final estimate and the yield per acre over three quarters of a bushel per acre more than the estimate.

WORLD AERONAUTS  
DISCUSS PROGRESS  
IN GHENT CONGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

GHENT, Belgium—An international aeronautical congress was held at Ghent recently, under the auspices of the permanent international committee of the Aeronauts and with the collaboration of the Aero Club of Flanders. Colonel Bouttiaux delivered a very interesting illustrated lecture on the "Exploration of the Desert of Sahara by Aeroplane."

Among the delegates present at the congress were Col. Formander Prader representing Chili, Lieut. Yac-si-Kiou representing China, M. Montu representing the Italian ministry of finance, as well as the Aero Club of Italy, of which he is the president, and Colonel Bouttiaux representing France.

Russia was represented by General de Wendrick, whilst M. Vincent, scientific director of the observatory of Uccle, was specially delegated by the government to represent Belgium. Lieutenant-Colonel Renard, officially representing the French Aeronautic society, presided.

JAPAN PREMIER  
MAKES PLEA FOR  
CHINA'S WELFARE

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan—Count Yamamoto, the premier, in a recent address to representatives of Japanese journals at his official residence, referred to Japan's policy towards China. It was, he said, a matter of regret that the affairs of China were still unsettled.

The present discord between the north and the south was, however, a domestic concern. The Japanese government, desiring to see an early establishment of peace and order in China, were maintaining an impartial attitude towards the contending factions. The government were doing their best to maintain and promote Japan's interests, and at the same time to preserve concert of action with the great progress in China.

"I earnestly hope," Count Yamamoto said in conclusion, "that you will by further careful study, arouse a sound public opinion and help to promote the welfare of the nation."

FRANCE USES DOGS  
ON HER FRONTIER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—As a result of a visit of 50 French officers to the imperial services exhibition, Earls Court, some weeks ago, it has been decided by the French military authorities to provide the sentries on the German frontier with sentry dogs. The idea of employing dogs for this purpose was presented at the exhibition by Major Richardson, and was a source of considerable interest to the officers.

## TRAMWAY PLANS APPROVED

(Special to the Monitor)

OXFORD, England—The corporation of Oxford has approved a scheme under which an electric tramway is to be constructed along the Banbury road. Oxford is one of the few cities in England which still possesses a system of horse-drawn tramways.

ENGLAND GAINS  
BIG REDUCTION  
IN CABLE RATES

Day Letter and Week-End Service Has Been Adopted at Much Smaller Tolls Than Charged Ordinary Messages

## NEW LINE TO NORWAY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In a letter to the secretary of the British Empire League, the postmaster-general stated that he was interested to see that a committee had been formed to promote the improvement of postal and telegraphic communications throughout the empire and that he would be pleased to cooperate in any way he could.

With this letter he sent a table of the reductions which had been effected in cable rates during the last two years. The table shows that the rates for telegrams to many European countries have been reduced, as a result of the Lisbon conference, by 1/2d. a word since June, 1909.

In addition the following reductions have been made in the last two years: Denmark from 3d. to 2 1/2d., Faroe islands 5 1/2d. to 3d., Iceland 8 1/2d. to 5 1/2d., Norway 3d. to 2 1/2d., Sweden 3d. to 2 1/2d., Russia and Asia 1s. to 4 1/2d., Argentine Republic 1s. 2d. to 2s. 9d., Bolivia 4s. 2d. to 2s. 9d., Brazil 3s. and 6s. 5d. to 1s. 7d. and 5s., Chile 4s. 2d. to 2s. 9d., Colombia 5s. 6d. and 5s. 9d. to 2s. 9d. and 3s., Costa Rica 4s. 2d. to 3s. 4d., Ecuador 4s. 2d. to 2s. 9d., Nicaragua 3s. 11d. and 4s. 2d. and 4s. 2d. to 3s. 1d. and 3s. 4d., Paraguay 4s. 2d. to 2s. 9d., Peru 4s. 2d. and 6s. 2d. to 2s. 9d. and 4s. 9d., Salvador 3s. 6d. and 3s. 9d. to 3s. 1d. and 3s. 4d., Uruguay 4s. 2d. to 2s. 9d.

On Dec. 15, 1911, "day" and "week-end" cable letter services for non-urgent plain language telegrams at reduced rates were introduced with places in Canada, Newfoundland, and the United States. Day cable letters are accepted on any day and are not delivered before the next day. Week-end cable letters are accepted up to Saturday, and are not delivered before the following Monday.

For "day letters" the rates are about one third, and for "week-end letters" about one fourth of the ordinary rates. In November, 1912, a service of week-end cable letters with South Africa, Rhodesia, and British Central Africa was introduced, the rate being about one fifth of the ordinary rate.

In March, 1913, a service of week-end cable letters with the Argentine Republic was introduced at one third of the ordinary rate following the initiation of a similar service with Australia and New Zealand at about one fourth the usual rate in January, 1913. In these services delivery is not made before Tuesday. On Jan. 1 the rates for plain language telegrams to the British overseas dominions and the United States were reduced by 50 per cent on the condition that the telegrams may, if necessary, be deferred for not more than 24 hours in favor of full rate traffic.

This system has since been extended to a number of other places, including Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, the treaty ports of China, and French, German and Portuguese colonies. On Jan. 1, 1913, the rates for this class of telegram to Canada, Newfoundland and the United States were further reduced. The table also gives a list of the reductions made in connection with press rates to various parts of the world and mentions the laying of a new cable between Norway and the United Kingdom for the purpose of improving the service.

UNIFORM RULES  
FOR EUROPEAN  
ROADS SOUGHT

Variance of Custom in Different Countries Results in Confusion to Drivers of Motor Cars

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Owing to two motor cars, one from Vienna and the other from Berlin, following different rules of the road and so colliding instead of passing, the great necessity of adopting a uniform system has been once more brought prominently before the notice of the public. In Germany it is the rule for the driver to pass a vehicle on the right instead on the left as is customary in Austria.

Two years ago a conference was held in Paris when the question was raised, but without any definite result being arrived at. Under existing conditions drivers of motor cars driving through Europe need to exercise considerable care since the rule which holds good in one country in all probability is wrong on the other side of the frontier.

Keep to the right of the road and overtake vehicles on the left side is the rule in Germany, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, France, Italy—with the exception of Milan, where the left side of the road is followed, vehicles being overtaken on the right—Switzerland, Spain, with the exception of Madrid, and Russia. In the following parts of Austria-Hungary the same rule holds good: Karnten, the Tirol, and on the roads on the coast. Keep to the left and overtake vehicles on the right is the rule of the road in Great Britain, Portugal, Sweden, Luxembourg, Austria-Hungary, with the exception of the above mentioned, and Madrid. With these days of rapid travel it is obvious that a uniform rule of the road throughout the world is imperative.

PEACE ASSURED  
FOR YEAR IN SHIP  
MEN'S AGREEMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—As a result of the recent conference held in Edinburgh on the general wages question, peace is now assured in the federated yards for at least 12 months ahead. The terms of the decision are as follows:

"It is mutually agreed that an advance of wages of 1s. per week, or 1/4d. per hour, where payment is made by the hour, to time workers, and a special advance of 2 1/2 per cent to riveters employed on piece work for behoof of holders-on, shall take effect on or from the commencement of the first full pay in August, 1913, no further general alterations in wages, piece or time, to take effect for a period of 12 months from the date named."

It is understood that the boilermakers' delegates also agreed to recommend their members to resume working over time, where necessary. By the direction of the executive of the society over-time has been stopped in all the federated yards during negotiations on the wages question.

## Chandler &amp; Co.

ANNOUNCE

On Monday, August 25

A GREAT SALE

OF

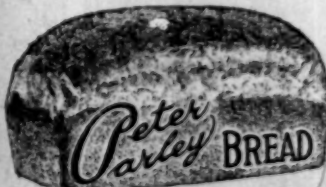
ORIENTAL RUGS

Also Beginning

ANNUAL SALE

FINE FURS

Look for this Trademark



Always dust and fly proof.  
Take home a loaf today.

ALL LEADING GROCERS

PRATT BREAD CO., 3000 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON

## AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

KEITH'S—Vaudeville. 1:35, 7:45.  
MAJESTIC—"What Happened to Mary."  
8:15.  
SHUBERT—Miss Helen Lowell. 8:15.

NEW YORK

CORAN—"Potash and Perlmutter."  
"Peg of My Heart."  
ELTING—"Within the Law."  
FORTY-FOURTH—"All Aboard."  
LOMBARD—"The Silver Wedding."  
THIRTY-NINTH—"Believe Me, Xantippe!"

CHICAGO

CORT—"Elmer of Youth."  
GRAND—"The Ten Men of Oz."  
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.  
OLYMPIC—"Within the Law."



# Diplomacy Put to Test in Settlement of Many War Problems

## POST-BALKAN ALIGNMENT IS TAKING FORM

Russia and Austria Are Seen Working Together in Pending Diplomatic Struggle to Restore Near East Balances

## GREECE CHECKMATED

(Special to the Monitor)  
VIENNA, Austria.—The political situation, which was until quite recently very uncertain, has taken a sudden and decisive turn. This is actually due to the rapprochement between Austria-Hungary and Russia, who have come to terms on certain points of difference, and for the first time since the beginning of the trouble on the Balkans are really working in unison.

The actual cause of this is that Russia has lost her influence at Sofia to such an extent that she despairs of ever regaining it. It was at her command that the Bulgarian armies stood inactive while the Serbs and Greeks triumphed over their advanced forces. To Russia and to Austria alone is ascribed the ruin which now hangs over both country and dynasty. Bulgaria is now looking toward Austria for assistance, and she is not looking in vain. Austria-Hungary has already brought pressure to bear upon Rumania, and the two states have reached an agreement which will permit of their going against Greece and Serbia together, in the matter of reaching a final settlement, in diplomatic lines.

It is understood that Austria favors Bulgaria's claim to Kavalas, and is prepared to assist Bulgaria to keep it in compensation for Salonika, which is to go to the Greeks. Austria's assistance will consist of putting diplomatic pressure on Serbia and Greece only. She does not intend, at any rate at present, to commence a policy of adventure for the sake of Bulgaria, who she considers has only herself to thank for the present trouble, as had she listened to the counsels given by Vienna, instead of those emanating from Petersburg, she would now be in quite a different position. It is probable that Russia and Austria are agreed on this point already, both considering that this is a fair division of the spoil. Rumania gets a large increase of territory, and Bulgaria will now be small enough to satisfy her most bitter enemies.

## Turks Held in Favor

Austria-Hungary has always had a secret sympathy with the Turks. Germany has been very much in favor of their remaining in Adrianople. She fears the opening of the Dardanelles question and of trouble in Asia Minor, and prefers the preservation of the status quo, to any redistribution of the territory which has been reconquered by Turkey. Great Britain appears to be of the same mind. No one will allow Russia to carry out any action to dislodge the Turks. The general feeling is that in the game of universal grab Turkey has as much right to retake her former possessions as any one else. Her presence at Adrianople renders her stronger to resist any aggressive action on the part of Russia, and there is a very general feeling among all the powers that Constantinople should remain Turkish and that Turkey can defend it better when holding Adrianople, otherwise the Turkish capital may prove the apple of discord which will give the signal for the letting loose of the forces of Europe and the beginning of a general European war.

Russia is now concentrating her power and influence on obtaining the best possible terms for Serbia. She wishes the Slavs on the Balkans to obtain the maximum of territory, and although she has apparently abandoned certain dreams of supremacy down south, she still wishes to exercise a certain influence, and sure of the constancy of the Serbs and Montenegrins, in all circumstances, she hopes to reward them for their fidelity. She will try to get the greatest possible advantages for Serbia, both commercial and political. It is probable that the struggle which is now pending will be a diplomatic fight only. Serbia and Greece will be somewhat awed by the union of Rumania and Bulgaria, and will probably accept terms.

## Europe to Ratify

A European conference to ratify the terms reached by the allies will probably take place in the autumn. A factor of no small importance in deciding Austria-Hungary and Russia to come to an agreement, has been simply horror at the happenings down south. Whereas the atrocities committed on Albanians by Serbs, and by Serbs on Turks, have not been supported by reliable evidence, that is, as far as the systematic perpetration of wanton and unnecessary acts of cruelty with the knowledge of the authorities are concerned—single and isolated acts have been amply substantiated—there is no sort of doubt as to the horrors which are laid at the doors of the Bulgars. They and the Turks are guilty of brutalities which are unpardonable from any point of view. They have tortured mothers and children. The Turks have treated women in a manner which cannot be described. These facts, an old politician told me yesterday, recorded in cold official language, were so revolting that he could not read the evidence any further. "It is satanism," he said, "perversion of all natural instincts—we and Russia must stop this butchery and these indescribable horrors, cost what it may."

## SIR EDWARD CARSON AT OMAGH



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Unionist leader passing down line of marchers

## STREET FIGHTING IN TEHERAN SPEEDILY QUELLED

(Special to the Monitor)  
TEHERAN, Persia.—The Bakhtiari and gendarmes recently came into collision in the streets of Teheran. At first the Bakhtiari gained the upper hand and patrolled the streets in two large bodies. Desultory firing again broke out and after fighting lasting over two hours the gendarmes were successful, all Bakhtiari being disarmed.

During a lull in the fighting the gendarmes officers and the Bakhtiari khans held a conference at the house of Sam-sam-Sultanch, in the neighborhood of which the Bakhtiari had gathered. While the conference was proceeding the gendarmes closed all the streets and placed lines of infantry with Maxim within 40 paces of the door.

Finally the Bakhtiari khans agreed to disarm their men. After this the town rapidly assumed a more tranquil appearance. The gendarmes were highly elated at their success. The Bakhtiari, who seemed much depressed at the result of the encounter, had public opinion entirely against them.

## AUSTRALIA SEEKS IMMIGRANTS FROM SOLDIERS IN INDIA

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Further efforts are being made to promote immigration to Australia from among time-expired soldiers serving in India. The Rev. H. C. Martin, general secretary of the Royal Army Temperance Association, is at present in Australia with the object of formulating a workable scheme, an official one if possible.

Mr. Martin's mission is to find out how far the soldier is fitted for life in the overseas dominions; to discern what avenues of employment are open to him, and to inform employers of labor about what he can really do.

Mr. Martin intends visiting all the capitals of the commonwealth, and he is endeavoring to explain to the public the soldier as he now is.

## NATIVES MAKE THRONE MODEL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—In room 1 of the Indian section of the Victoria and Albert museum is now on view a model made by Indian craftsmen of the greater throne pavilion of the Delhi durbar amphitheater. To this throne dais their majesties proceeded after having received the homage of the feudatory princes of India.

The pavilion with its golden dome supported by gilded pillars and surrounded by tiers of platforms formed the center of the amphitheater. Here the proclamation was read in English and Urdu by the Delhi herald, General Poyton, and the assistant herald, Capt. Malik Umar Hayat Khan. The model shown at the Victoria and Albert Museum was presented to the King recently by the Viceroy of India.

## PUBLIC WORKS HEAD REELECTED

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aug. 22.—Mr. Hagelthorn, who as honorary minister in the Victorian cabinet, has had charge of the immigration department, having accepted a salary of £1,000 as minister of public works and health, has had to submit himself for reelection and has been returned unopposed.

J. Thomson will now direct the work of the immigration bureau, and W. A. Adamson has been appointed to the office of honorary minister. Mr. Adamson has been a member of the legislative council for three years. He is a Victorian by birth, and is well known in city circles as managing director of the firm of Adamson, Strettle & Co., stock and station agents.

## EXPLORER TO ACCOMPANY PARTY

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—Prof. Fridtjov Nansen has arranged to go to Tromsø to accompany the Norwegian Siberia expedition to the river Yenisei. Professor Nansen will be absent from home for two or three months.

## UNIONISTS' PLAN IS ANNOUNCED AT OMAGH MEETING

Sir Edward Carson Tells Great Ulster Gathering of Accomplishments of Campaign Against Home Rule Bill for Ireland

## COUNCIL ARRANGED

(Special to the Monitor)

BELFAST, Ire.—As already reported in cable despatches to the Monitor, Sir Edward Carson brought to a close his campaign in Ulster against home rule by attending a great demonstration at Omagh, Tyrone. The review, which was one of the features of the demonstration, was on a most extensive scale and was attended by members of the Tyrone Unionist clubs, visiting clubs and Royal Black preceptories of Tyrone.

From an early hour processions of men in military order marched through the town, headed by mounted rifleman. Sir Edward Carson arrived by motor car from Enniskillen and was met at the Drumore road railway bridge by a mounted guard, who accompanied him into the town to the County Club, where he was received by the Duke of Abercorn, Col. Sharrman Crawford, and many other prominent Unionists.

Sir Edward Carson then drove under escort to Crevagh Hill, just outside Omagh, where volunteers to the number of 3000 were drawn up in review order. Sir Edward took up the position at the saluting point, and in every respect the review was carried out in strict military style. There was a very large attendance of the general public, who gave Sir Edward Carson a great ovation.

Speaking at the open-air meeting which followed the review Sir Edward Carson said that when he was opening the campaign against home rule he had said that he was going to devote all his energies to that cause which he held so dear. A great deal had happened since then. They had met to take counsel, now they were met together to take action. The time for words had gone by, and daily the time for action came nearer, and as the time for action came nearer their spirits rose, their determination and resolution grew greater.

Proceeding, Sir Edward Carson said he never saw a finer body of men than he had seen that morning, and it was not merely his opinion, because he had had the advantage of having by his side as he walked round the ranks that distinguished officer, Sir George Richardson, who had come to help them, and of whose help they were all very proud.

"I am now bringing to a conclusion," Sir Edward Carson went on, "the somewhat protracted campaign which I commenced at Craigavon on the 12th of last month, and which I have continued almost daily ever since. Whoever makes war upon us," he went on, "makes war upon the flag, and," he added, "I desire to repeat that in a cause involving their whole future life men are entitled, if they will take the risk, to go any length, legal or illegal, in order that they may preserve for themselves the rights which are the elementary rights of citizenship."

In conclusion, Sir Edward Carson said that their intention was well known, they meant in a few weeks, in a solemn session of their council, which represented all parts of Ulster, to set up all the necessary means for bringing into existence upon the day that unfortunately this bill should be put on the statute book, a provisional government, which would enable them to take over so much as was necessary to enable them, he hoped, throughout the whole province to say: "You may set up your Parliament in Dublin, but we owe our allegiance to the government under the King and not to the Parliament in Dublin under the Ancient Order of Hibernians."

## FLORAL CROWN IN KING'S HONOR

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England.—In honor of the King's visit to Liverpool a crown made entirely of flowers and ivy was constructed in Sefton park, one of the big parks for which the city is celebrated. The design consists of a crown resting on a cushion, surmounted by an orb and cross, and surrounded by a circular bed of ivy on which some words of welcome are worked out in flowers.

High prices were also realized at the Browning sale, for autograph manuscripts other than the love letters, £1130 being secured for the manuscripts of "Sonnets from the Portuguese," £990 for the manuscript of "Asolanio," and £230 for the manuscript of "Anora Leigh." The high prices which are now being secured for illuminated manuscripts, prices which it is thought have by no means reached high water mark, were greatest in the case of the illuminated manuscripts from the Huth library.

From the revised volume III, which Messrs. Sotheby have added to their very remarkable catalogue of the Huth library it appears that the third portion of the library realized £38,692 17s. 6d., bringing the total for the library down to the letter H to £120,000. A very great sale should be realized for the whole library, but how it will compare with the £388,000 secured for the Huth library in New York it would be difficult to say.

## FRANCE PLANS TO PROTECT OSTRICH

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—Strict regulations have been issued by the Governor-General of French western Africa for the protection of ostrich life. The birds may not be hunted nor exported, nor may their eggs be taken or sold without special permission. Ostrich plumes may not be sold in the French colony without a certificate stating their origin.

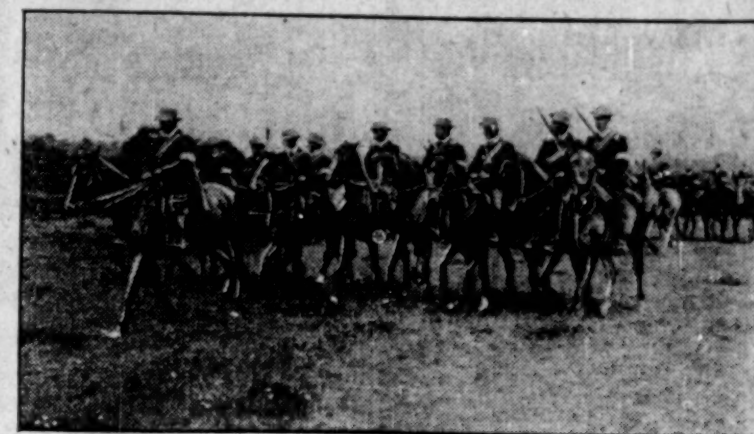
The Governor's orders also make it obligatory on the owners of ostriches to make a declaration within six months of the issue of the regulation of the number of birds they possess.

## Entire Wheat Bread

Is best for children. They like it. Get some Franklin Mills' Entire Wheat Flour today for your children's sake.

Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

## MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS OF ULSTER



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Portion of review of three thousand men before Sir Edward Carson

## GLASGOW BOYS ENJOY CAMP AT KILCHATTAN BAY

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland.—During the Glasgow holidays the Glasgow battalion of the boys brigade held a battalion camp at Kilchattan bay, Bute, under the command of Col. J. A. Roxburgh, V. D.

The boys brigade was founded in Glasgow in the year 1883 by Sir William A. Smith, the original company consisting of one officer and 30 boys. The strength of the Glasgow battalion now is over 8000 boys. The summer camp was conducted with military discipline, but a considerable amount of leisure time was afforded the boys.

The camp was a 10 days' one, but an advance party was despatched a few days before the majority of the boys to pitch tents and make other necessary preparations. Twelve different companies pitched their tents on delightful sandy soil and the success of the camp exceeded all expectations.

This result was largely due to the untiring efforts of the officers, who willingly and enthusiastically did all in their power to entertain the boys in their off-time, and to exercise discipline when on duty.

## NEW SOUTH WALES SHEEP DECREASE IN STOCK RETURNS

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The return of live stock from the government statisticians' annual return gives the following figures as the number of stock in the state: Horses 716,441, in 1901 486,716; cattle 3,123,130, in 1901 2,047,454; sheep 20,426,118, in 1901 41,857,099; pigs 293,370, in 1901 265,730.

Sheep show a big decrease of 5,500,000 from the previous year's figures, due to the unfavorable lambing season last year. This season the conditions were ideal and the lambing returns should easily make up this loss.

Dairy products show: In 1912 832,406 dairy cows, yielding 76,145,000 pounds of butter, 3,407,000 pounds of cheese, Bacon and hams, 16,305,000 pounds. Also 1,700,000 hales of wool, estimated as worth £22,090,000, was produced in the commonwealth during the year 1912. Of this quantity this state produced 638,000 hales, valued at £9,250,000.

## ENGINES ORDERED FOR BIG HARVEST

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—On the recommendation of the chief railway commissioners, the state government are cabling an order to British manufacturers for 80 railway locomotives. These engines are urgently needed to cope with the great expansion in railway traffic. The state government reluctantly sent this order because they are trying to support local manufacturing, so but needs in this line may be met by state construction in the government and private engineering works; but it was found impossible to make them nearly in time for the harvest, which promises to be a bumper one.

The railway department have to date moved 5,000,000 bushels of wheat, since the season opened. Three million bushels remain to be moved, and the wool clip will start coming in about August.

## LEATHER GOODS—WHOLESALE

Best Patent Leather Co., Patent Collar and Kid, Philadelphia—Boston, Pa.—Boston.

Keystone Leather Co., Glazed and Dull Kid, Philadelphia—Boston, Pa.—Boston.

PAPER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENT

The Arnold Roberts Co., 180 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

PAPER DEALERS (Wholesale)

Bay State Paper Co., 327-329 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

POWER, HEATING AND VENTILATING

Cleghorn Co., 51 Batterymarch St., Boston.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS

Wild & Stevens, Inc., 5 Purchase St., Boston.

CONGRESS TOILET

Andrews Paper Co., formerly Higgins, 500 No. 51 India St., Boston, Mass.

STEEL CASTINGS

George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

WOOL

F. N. Graves & Co., 254 Summer St., Boston.

BOOKBINDERS

EDITION AND MISCELLANEOUS

Dunley & Hodge, 299 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

BOOK-PAPER MANUFACTURERS

Tilston & Hollingsworth Co., 45 Federal St., Boston.

BUILDING CONTRACTORS

Whitcomb & Kavanaugh Co., 6 Beacon St., Boston.

ENGRAVING, DESIGNING, HALF-TONE AND ETCHING

Franklin Engraving Co., 290 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

ELECTROTYPERS

Dickinson Electrotype Foundry, 270 Congress St., Boston.

HEATING (Steam and Hot Water)

Garnsey Heater Mfg. Co., 188-200 Franklin St., Boston.

INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS

Hinckley & Woods, 82 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

MILLINERY GOODS

Millinery Goods, Manufacturers of Trimmed, Untrimmed and Ready-to-Wear Hats, J. F. Streible & Co., 639 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

LEATHER GOODS—WHOLESALE

Best Patent Leather Co., Patent Collar and Kid, Philadelphia—Boston, Pa.—Boston.

Keystone Leather Co., Glazed and Dull Kid, Philadelphia—Boston, Pa.—Boston.

PAPER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENT

The Arnold Roberts Co., 180 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

PAPER DEALERS (Wholesale)

Bay State Paper Co., 327-329 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

POWER, HEATING AND VENTILATING

Cleghorn Co., 51 Batterymarch St., Boston.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS

Wild & Stevens, Inc., 5 Purchase St., Boston.

CONGRESS TOILET

Andrews Paper Co., formerly Higgins, 500 No. 51 India St., Boston, Mass.

STEEL CASTINGS

George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

WOOL

F. N. Graves & Co., 254 Summer St., Boston.

BOOKBINDERS

EDITION AND MISCELLANEOUS

Dunley & Hodge, 299 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

BOOK-PAPER MANUFACTURERS

Tilston & Hollingsworth Co., 45 Federal St., Boston.

BUILDING CONTRACTORS

Whitcomb & Kavanaugh Co., 6 Beacon St., Boston.

ENGRAVING, DESIGNING, HALF-TONE AND ETCHING

Franklin Engraving Co., 290 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

ELECTROTYPERS

Dickinson Electrotype Foundry, 270 Congress St., Boston.

HEATING (Steam and Hot Water)

Garnsey Heater Mfg. Co., 188-200 Franklin St., Boston.

INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS

Hinckley & Woods, 82 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

MILLINERY GOODS

Millinery Goods, Manufacturers of Trimmed, Untrimmed and Ready-to-Wear Hats, J. F. Streible & Co., 639 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

LEATHER GOODS—WHOLESALE

Best Patent Leather Co., Patent Collar and Kid, Philadelphia—Boston, Pa.—Boston.

Keystone Leather Co., Glazed and Dull Kid, Philadelphia—Boston, Pa.—Boston.

PAPER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENT

The Arnold Roberts Co., 180 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

PAPER DEALERS (Wholesale)

Bay State Paper Co., 327-329 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

POWER, HEATING AND VENTILATING

Cleghorn Co., 51 Batterymarch St., Boston.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS

Wild & Stevens, Inc., 5 Purchase St., Boston.

CONGRESS TOILET

Andrews Paper Co., formerly Higgins, 500 No. 51 India St., Boston, Mass.

STEEL CASTINGS

George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

WOOL

F. N. Graves & Co., 254 Summer St., Boston.

BOOKBINDERS

EDITION AND MISCELLANEOUS

Dunley & Hodge, 299 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

BOOK-PAPER MANUFACTURERS

Tilston & Hollingsworth Co., 45 Federal St., Boston.

BUILDING CONTRACTORS

Whitcomb & Kavanaugh Co., 6 Beacon St., Boston.

ENGRAVING, DESIGNING, HALF-TONE AND ETCHING

Franklin Engraving Co., 290 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

ELECTROTYPERS

Dickinson Electrotype Foundry, 270 Congress St., Boston.

HEATING (Steam and Hot Water)

Garnsey Heater Mfg. Co., 188-200 Franklin St., Boston.

INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS

Hinckley & Woods, 82 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

MILLINERY GOODS

Millinery Goods, Manufacturers of Trimmed, Untrimmed and Ready-to-Wear Hats, J. F. Streible & Co., 639 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

LEATHER GOODS—WHOLESALE

Best Patent Leather Co., Patent Collar and Kid, Philadelphia—Boston, Pa.—Boston.

Keystone Leather Co., Glazed and Dull Kid, Philadelphia—Boston, Pa.—Boston.

PAPER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENT

The Arnold Roberts Co., 180 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

PAPER DEALERS (Wholesale)

Bay State Paper Co., 327-329 Summer St., Boston, Mass.



# Bankers Meet To Urge Change in Glass Currency Measure

Under Auspices of National Association Financial Leaders  
From Whole Country Gather  
in Chicago for Conference

SESSIONS ARE PUBLIC

CHICAGO—Opposition to the Glass-Owen currency bill was declared in the opening address today of A. Barton Hepburn, chairman of the currency committee of the American Bankers Association, under whose auspices a conference of bankers from all over the country is held here. Taking part in the deliberations are representatives of the banking business as carried on under both national and state law, including presidents of state bankers' associations and presidents of clearing house banks.

As secretary of the American Bankers Association, Col. Fred E. Farnsworth is helping to direct the sessions.

Others having a hand in the arrangements are President Forgan of the First National Bank of Chicago, President Wade of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, J. T. Talbot of the National City Bank of New York, William Woodward, representing New York institutions, and George M. Reynolds of Chicago. Charles G. Dawes is delegated to represent the Chicago clearing houses.

The bankers will state their views of the currency bill, and tonight a committee will be appointed to draw up resolutions, these to contain approval or modifications of the bill, section by section. Three sessions will be held daily until work of the convention is concluded, for the aim is to place action of the meeting before Congress as soon as possible. All sessions, except that of committee on resolutions, will be public.

Objection made by some of the bankers is that the Glass bill tends to weaken the national banks, placing them at a disadvantage with state banks and trust companies. It will be urged by several speakers that a new national system should be made attractive to men with money invested or willing to so invest it and that it should be the desire of Congress to bring state banks and trust companies and private bankers into the national system.

Representatives of state banks and trust companies are expected to point out amendments which might induce them to enter the national bank system. Some savings bank representatives, also, it is expected, will recommend a section whereby savings banks might enter the national bank system.

It is not supposed that control as provided in the Aldrich bill, control by bankers exclusively, will be advocated. But the bill, it is said, will be criticized for its preponderance of governmental representation on the federal reserve board, and recommendation is expected for increased representation of bankers.

Opposition is looked for to sections providing for 12 federal reserve banks. A salient objection is that instead of providing for a central bank with resources and banking power, the Glass-Owen bill would establish a number of banks which must compete with one another and with the national banks. That competition it is argued will interfere with advancement of the reserve bank, and the national bank to advantage of state bank and trust companies.

The Aldrich bill provided for a central bank at Washington, with branches in various sections, resting the banking power in the central bank rather than in the branches.

But the principal objection to be made to the regional system is that banks are obliged to support the federal reserve banks, to contribute to their stock, to make deposits with them and to receive in return no more than 3 per cent. dividends. Interior bankers are said to be strongly against this provision.

Many of the bankers hold that the section providing for retirement of circulation and payment or refunding of United States bonds violates an obligation of the government. The plan of the Aldrich bill, it is thought, will be put forward as a substitute.

The meeting, it is understood, will press again on the attention of Congress the recommendations of the currency committee of the American Bankers Association which were framed at its meetings at Atlantic City and New York last June.

## FARMING BOARD TO MAKE REPORT IN A FEW WEEKS

AMHERST, Mass.—United States commission sent to Europe to observe agricultural cooperation will make its preliminary report soon. Dr. K. L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, is chairman of the commission.

He says that remarkable progress has been made in scientific agriculture in Europe.

Germany raises more wheat to the acre than America, and on a territory smaller than Texas feeds 60,000,000. Co-operation among farmers is common for securing credit, buying and selling, and increasing agricultural products.

Government banks and other institutions join in favoring agriculture, which is everywhere a matter of national concern.

Although American agricultural education as a system is unsurpassed, much can be learned in Europe as to methods of working, much light having been thrown on financing agriculture and marketing the products.

Testimony and data secured by the commission have been sent to Washington for classification.

## COAL INQUIRY RESOLUTION IS APPROVED OF

(Continued from page one)

House all the information in their possession bearing on the ownership of Pennsylvania anthracite coal mines and their relation to transportation companies.

The resolution was amended so as to include the department of the interior because that department includes the bureau of mines. Mr. Murray told the committee at the hearing that it was his purpose to propose legislation looking toward a remedy of conditions, based upon the information secured by this resolution, but said he was not prepared to say just what form of legislation he would ask.

"I will propose some legislation that can and should be passed," said Mr. Murray, "to remedy the conditions which permit a monopoly of the anthracite coal business of the country by seven railroads and permit thereby the imposition of unreasonably high prices to the consumer."

At the conclusion of the hearing Chairman Adamson said he would refer the resolution to the various departments mentioned, asking their advice as to its passage and would ask the departments to present to the committee such information as they have on the subject. Mr. Murray said that would be entirely satisfactory to him, as he did not care whether the information was presented to the committee or the House, so long as it was made available as a basis for legislation. Representative Lafferty of Oregon, Progressive, moved the adoption of the resolution by the committee at once, but Mr. Murray said he did not think that was necessary if the committee would proceed to get the information.

During the course of the discussion Mr. Murray stated that he wished it expressly understood that his resolution was not to remedy a local condition in New England.

"I have deliberately kept out the local angle," he said, "because it is a nationwide question and of general concern. I have especially in mind from my own experience, however, the hardship of the people of New England during 1911 and 1912, due to the high prices of hard coal."

He then gave figures to show that in Boston the price of anthracite to the consumer after remaining about \$7.50 a ton for several years jumped in 1911 to \$8.25, where it remained last January. Fall River, Manchester and Providence were also quoted, the price advancing from \$7.50 to \$10 in Manchester.

Asked if he thought the retailers or wholesalers reaped most of the benefit, he said he had no definite information, but thought as a rule the retailers were outside of the combination and were at the mercy of the operators, rather than in collusion with them.

"I will say this, though," he said, "in Boston four retail dealers control one third of the business, if that information is worth anything."

Mr. Murray read a letter from George F. Baer, showing that the price of coal is fixed by the cost of production at the most expensive mine and that in the Wyoming region of Pennsylvania. It can be sold 50 cents a ton cheaper than elsewhere. Ninety per cent of the total product is produced in Pennsylvania. He said, though, there is some in Rhode Island and Colorado. The railroads control 90 per cent of the output of anthracite, he said, and transport 75 to 80 per cent of it, making up on the transportation what they might lose in mining.

It was decided to make the inquiry date back to January, 1910, so as to precede the disturbances of 1902 and 1903. It was proposed to include an amendment asking also for information as to the improvements and safety appliances installed by the mines as bearing on the cost of production.

Asked if he did not think this matter might be left to the interstate commerce commission, where is lodged the power to fix rates, Mr. Murray said it was too slow and could not give adequate and prompt relief. "I do not wish to reflect upon the commission," he said. "They are doing great work, but like the supreme court they are behind their docket, and it would be nine months before we could get any kind of action on this. What we want is relief now. The time when people are interested in coal prices is not in the summer, but in the winter. The people of my state will be very much interested next winter when the price of coal goes up to \$8 or \$9 a ton and we want relief before that experience is repeated."

Representative Lafferty said that the industrial trade commission proposed by the Progressive party could handle the question, to which Mr. Murray replied that the proposition was urged by Attorney-General Wickham before the Progressive party was thought of. He favored it though.

Mr. Murray said he had not asked any original inquiries because of the expense involved. "But I believe," he said, "there is information enough now in the government departments, which, if assembled, will prove a basis that will demand legislation at the next regular session of Congress. All I want is to get the information together." He expressed great satisfaction over the reception accorded the resolution by the committee and predicted early action.

## 'NO RECOGNITION' MR. WILSON TO TELL CONGRESS

(Continued from page one)

the inside if he yields all that President Wilson has proposed through John Lind. This was particularly the impression at the Capitol among those who are in a position to enjoy the President's confidence.

It seemed to be the belief there that after the President sets before the world the nature of the offers and proposals he has made to Senor Huerta and has revealed the kind of a reply received, the present acting head of the Mexican government will not have left a friend among the civilized governments of the earth and then will be forced to listen to reason, or take the consequences.

To add emphasis to the message of the President, certain members of the House and Senate are contemplating the enactment of a resolution, immediately after the President has finished reading his message, giving Mr. Wilson the full and unqualified indorsement of Congress in his course. This, it is thought, will remove the last vestige of hope from the Mexican Provisional President, who seems to have banked upon the belief that the President of the United States has the support of only a part of the Congress.

Secretary Bryan today warned Provisional President Huerta, General Carranza, the rebel commander, and local Mexican officials at La Bodega that they will be held personally responsible if any harm comes to Shirley C. Hulce, son-in-law of Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds of Pennsylvania. Although threats against Mr. Hulce and others were made 10 days ago the state department has not yet received word as to the fate of the parties concerned. Mr. Bryan is not certain whether the threats were made by federal or revolutionary leaders.

## MILK CONTEST ENTRIES STILL BEING RECEIVED

Entries in the clean milk contest are now being made with the state board of agriculture at the State House. Dairies in the eastern section of the state have until Aug. 30 to enter and those in the western section have a month longer.

To encourage practical dairying, the commonwealth has placed with the state board of agriculture \$3500 annually for three years. The state board has made an offer of \$250 in cash prizes for clean milk. This contest is open to all dairies of five cows or more in Massachusetts. The owners, however, must be practical farmers, superintending their own establishments.

Sweepstakes prizes are offered in addition. They are for the entire state, and amount to \$450. An equal sum has been offered in prizes for dairies best protected from flies.

Dairies in the eastern section are to be visited during September by authorized experts, and samples of unstrained, hand-drawn mixed milk will be tested for cleanliness. Those in the western section will be visited during October.

## KINDERGARTNERS' FACES BEAM AT PARENTS' VISIT

Fathers and mothers, big brothers and sisters thronged the Robert Gould Shaw house on Hammond street, Roxbury, today to witness the closing session of the kindergarten. The kindergarten room contained many bright faces and was gay with flowers. Teddy bears and squirrels cut from paper and other articles made by small fingers decorated the walls of the room.

The kindergarten session was conducted as usual and carried out by the children with as little self-consciousness as though it were quite the usual thing to have the space beyond their "circle" crowded with grown-ups. When the school was dismissed each tot went home with two sticks of candy done up in oil paper, flowers, and a bag of nuts.

The exhibition of work by older children continues throughout the day. It includes the output of three classes in sewing, consisting of 200 articles, finished in the six weeks of the school. Besides the gingham aprons, bibs, jumpers and fancy articles are dresses, four of them made by little girls of 10 and 11 years, and a doll three feet tall, dressed by her little "mother" of 10. The doll's garments were sometimes difficult to make being intricate in pattern, but all was accomplished successfully.

The boys showed 75 finished baskets and 16 chairs in different stages of progress.

The school was maintained by the Episcopal city mission and carried on by Miss Isabel Eaton, head resident of the house.

## CHILDREN ENACT 'RED RIDING HOOD'

With 100 children taking part, "Little Red Riding Hood" was played in the open air by children at the closing exercises of the Prince street playground Thursday. The festival was directed by Miss Mary J. O'Neil, Miss Mary Curry, Miss Vennie Grant, Miss Emilie Grady and Miss Dorothy McNally.

## JAS. R. GARFIELD TRACES GARDNER BOOM TO CAPITAL

Member of Roosevelt Cabinet Says Republican National Leaders Pushed Congressman Into the Contest

SEES BIRD VICTORY

James R. Garfield of Ohio, formerly secretary of the interior under President Roosevelt, addressed a Boston gathering of Progressives at the Progressive state headquarters, 70 Devonshire street, today on the progress of the party throughout the country. Mr. Garfield was on his way from Maine where he has been working in the interest of the Progressive candidate in the third congressional district.

Relative to the situation in Massachusetts Mr. Garfield said it looked to him as though Congressman Gardner's candidacy for the Republican nomination was prompted from Washington, where the Republican national leaders are desirous of preventing Progressive success in the Bay state this fall.

Mr. Garfield said that Congressman Gardner had shown Progressive tendencies at times and that probably it was thought that he could draw strength from the Progressive ranks. He commended the candidacy of Charles S. Bird for the Progressive gubernatorial nomination, saying that Mr. Bird would prove a strong candidate and that the Progressive party had apparently an excellent chance to win the election.

Mr. Garfield said he visited many sections of the country finding everywhere that the Progressive cause was growing and that there was no tendency to consider amalgamation with the Republican party.

In his speech Mr. Garfield said: "In my state, Ohio, we formed our organization immediately after the election. Assessments were levied on the Progressives by precincts to support the state organization, we set to work to form more Progressive clubs and as a matter of fact have formed more clubs since the election than were organized before that time."

"We organized a legislative committee with Professor Holton at its head. We proposed certain measures to the Legislature and most of them, including the 'short ballot,' were accepted and enacted into law. We had few Progressives in the Legislature, chiefly through a legal technicality."

"Governor Cox worked with us. In his appointments he has recognized us and not the Republicans as the second party."

"Stories that the Progressives are considering amalgamation with the Republicans are false. There is no evidence of it in Ohio, nor in the other states that I am familiar with—Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Pennsylvania."

## WATSON STORY OF MARTIN MULHALL IS CORROBORATED

WASHINGTON—H. E. Miles of Racine, Wis., former chairman of the tariff committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, today confirmed the statement of Martin M. Mulhall, confessed lobbyist, that Mr. Mulhall paid former Representative James Watson of Indiana \$300 for working to aid passage of a tariff commission bill in 1910.

Representative Watson was paid \$250 a week for two weeks, Mr. Miles told the Senate lobby investigating committee. Mr. Mulhall paid Mr. Watson and was later reimbursed, he said. The witness denied that Mr. Watson was to receive more than \$250 weekly in the event the tariff commission measure was successful.

"Mulhall was first employed by the N. A. M. in the capacity of a sort of messenger boy in Washington," Mr. Miles said. "He later branched out somewhat and worked as a field agent."

Questioned by Mr. Reed, Mr. Miles insisted that J. W. Van Cleave, head of the Bucks Stove & Range Company and against whom the A. F. of L. has waged a long contest, was "a genuine friend of union labor."

## R. M. WASHBURN AFTER SEAT IN SERVICE BODY

Representative Robert M. Washburn of Worcester, author of the original draft of the bill establishing the public service commission, is a candidate for the vacancy on the commission, due to the resignation yesterday of former Congressman George P. Lawrence of North Adams.

This year, when the railroad committee of the Legislature, of which Representative Washburn was a member, and the committee on ways and means, added sections 15 and 16, the financial sections, to it, Mr. Washburn in debate attacked the measure as amended. He voted for it, however, on its final passage and also voted to override the Governor's veto of it, on the ground that it established control over the railroads.

## MISSOURI'S GOOD ROADS DAYS ARE CALLED A BOON

It Is Estimated That 300,000 Business Men Gave Their Labor—Work, If Paid For, Would Have Cost \$1,500,000

OTHER DAYS PLANNED

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—When the sun went down Thursday the official end came to Governor Major's two good-road days, during which it is estimated 300,000 business men and farmers left their business and went to the highways to give their work, that Missouri might receive an impetus to become one of the leading good-road states of the Union.

When the last man laid down his pick and shovel it was estimated the work done, had it been paid for, would have amounted to \$1,500,000.

As Governor Major had the last of his helpers stop work at Jefferson City, Governor Hodges of Kansas, who has been assisting Governor Major, grasped the Missouri executive's hand.

"It's over, Governor, and I congratulate you and the state of Missouri," he said.

"And I thank you and the people of Kansas for letting your men come down to help us," responded Governor Major.

Governor Major was host at a dinner Thursday night for Governor Hodges. The Kansas executive left later for Topeka, where it is announced he will issue a call for two good-road days.

Every state in the union will be asked by Governor Major of Missouri to join in the proclamation of two "road days" in 1914, according to a statement issued by the Governor Thursday.

The Governor's hope to make the movement instituted by Missouri national is based upon reports to him, showing the success of Missouri's experiment to be beyond all expectations.

"I expect to call upon the Governor of each state to make these days—Aug. 20 and 21—good road days in each commonwealth," Governor Major said.

## MACKEREL FAIRLY SWAMP T WHARF FISH DEALERS

Receipts of Mottled Beauties From Cape Shore Among the Largest of Any Day This Year

More fresh mackerel came in today than in any one day since early June, when a fleet of cape shore arrivals landed about the same amount. Nineteen vessels arrived today with approximately 220,000 fresh mackerel and 52 barrels salt. All of the fish were caught off Chatham, and are mostly from three quarters to one and a half pounds each.

Most of the arrivals today were small steamers. The sailing vessel on the ground made some good hauls Thursday, and salted them.

Dealers stated that today's receipts were among the largest for a single day this year. Prices were lower than for several weeks. Quotations follow: Large 27 cents each, medium seven to seven and a half cents per pound, and tinklers five to five and a half cents per pound.

Arrivals were: A. B. Nickerson, 10,000 mixed; Orion, 5000 small, 9000 tinklers; Ethel, 5000 tinklers; Water Witch, 3000 mixed; Philomina, 7000 mixed; Robert & Edwin, 3000 small, 5000 tinklers; Joanna, 4000 tinklers; Mildred Agnes, 10,000 small, 3000 tinklers; Verna & Bessie, 12,000 small, 2000 tinklers; Monarch, 25,000 mixed; Mary E. Hart, 11,000 large, 1000 small; Lottie G. Merchant, 13,000 small, 8000 tinklers; F. S. Willard, 40,000 mixed; Independence, 20,000 mixed; Little Fannie, 3000 small, 3000 tinklers; Bonito, 7000 mixed; Lydia, 6000 mixed; Sawyer, 8000 mixed, and Mary J. Beale, 3000 mixed. The salt mackerel came in as follows: Orion 8 barrels, Ethel 4, Monarch 8, Mary Hart 2 and Merchant 30.

## HALF HOLIDAY ATTENDANCE AT PLAYGROUNDS 2571

Reports received from 16 playgrounds show the average attendance at all the playgrounds at each half-day's session last week to have been 2571. The number of games of volley ball played were 232; of baseball 1100; of squash ball 117; handball 100; tennis 1205; basketball 30; kick-the-hose 30; quoits 132; cricket 36; miscellaneous 381. This list does not include the children's play corners.

At the 51 public school playgrounds the average attendance each half-day session was 10,601. The number of different children using the playgrounds was 16,570. The mothers attending were 848. Number of games of volley ball played 901, squash ball 3637, baseball 2328, other ball games 6425, running games 1583, ring games 6573, miscellaneous 4921, dances 080, stories told 472.

FRATERNAL BODIES VOTE MERGER  
CHICAGO—The last meeting of the Associated Fraternities of America and the National Fraternal Congress as individual societies was held Thursday, and a constitution adopted merging

## REPUBLICANS IN CONGRESS LOOK TO COMMITTEE

New England Senators and Representatives Bestirring Themselves Over Membership of Body Which Meets Tuesday

ONE FOR EACH STATE

WASHINGTON—With the organization meeting of the Republican congressional committee called for next Tuesday New England members of the Senate and House are bestirring themselves toward electing their members to that committee. Each state has one member. Nominally both the Senate and House of Representatives have had representation on the committee, but actually it has in years past been almost exclusively a House body.

Except in states where there were Republican senators and no Republican representatives, the members have been from the lower House. Now, however, since the adoption of the seventeenth amendment to the federal constitution providing for direct election of senators by the people, senators are taking a more lively interest in the congressional committee, the chief function of that body being the repair of Republican forces in congressional campaigns.

It appears that Representative Gardner will be chosen as Massachusetts' member on the committee, regardless of his candidacy for the governorship of his state. Some weeks ago he announced his candidacy both for membership and chairmanship of the committee but recently withdrew as candidate for chairmanship. Representatives Gillett, Treadwell, Rogers and Winslow are openly supporting Mr. Gardner, while Representative Greene, Wilder and Roberts have opposed him. Mr. Roberts formerly was a candidate for the membership but has not come out for it this year. Senator Weeks, who as a former member of the House is now the Massachusetts member on the committee, will not actively support any candidate, but he will probably vote for Mr. Gardner. Senator Lodge will also undoubtedly support Mr. Gardner. The delegation has not yet met to name their choice. Representative Green has communicated with Mr. Gillett, the senior member of the delegation, who is now in Springfield, and no decision will be reached until his reply is received.

In the other New England states the question is simpler. Maine has only two Republican House members, Mr. Guernsey and Mr. Hinds, the former being the unanimous selection. Mr. Guernsey is now the member, New Hampshire has no Republican members in the House, so Senator Gallinger will have to represent his state, being nominated by his sole colleague, Mr. Greene. Senators Dillingham and Page will no doubt leave this matter to the House members.

Connecticut has no House Republicans, so it is between senators McLean and Brandegee to sit on the committee, the latter being the choice by mutual agreement. It is not yet determined who will be the Rhode Island member, but it will probably be Representative Kennedy, the sole Republican member of the House from that state.

SULZER BRIBERY CHARGE IS UP IN COMMITTEE  
NEW YORK—To sift the charges that the impeachment of Gov. William Sulzer was procured by bribery, the judiciary committee of the Assembly met this afternoon at the city hall with the intention of subpoenaing every person heard to voice the charge.

The members were slow in gathering and when a quorum appeared they went into executive session to form their plans. It was said to be doubtful if testimony would be taken today. James C. Garrison, Lynn J. Arzoli, Louis A. Sarecky and Frederick L. Colwell, of Sulzer's immediate advisers, were expected to be called first and it was said that Sulzer himself might be asked to testify.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Acting Governor Glynn has been recognized by the Governors of Georgia and Massachusetts, honoring requisitions from them for fugitives from justice.

VETERAN MILITIAMAN RETIRED  
Capt. Clarence E. Smith, formerly of company H, second regiment, M. V. M., has been retired by Adj.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson with the rank of major. He has been a member of the second regiment for nearly 20 years.

At your dealers ask for

"Gold Crest" Brand  
"Bear" Brand  
California Canned Fruits  
Packed by CALIFORNIA CANNING COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

## MAKE WOOL FREE, UP GOES MUTTON, ARGUES SENATOR

Mr. Warren, Republican, of Wyoming, Contends Democratic Schedule Will Mean Fewer Sheep, Higher Price of Meat

VOTE DUE TOMORROW

WASHINGTON—That the American wool consumer does not pay the tariff, but that the foreign importer pays it as a license fee for trading in this country was the burden of a long statistical speech today by Senator Warren of Wyoming. He asserted that the free wool provision, by reducing the number of sheep, was bound to raise the price of mutton.

"This is a tariff for politics, not a tariff for revenue," he insisted. Senators Walsh of Montana and Pittman of Nevada defended the bill.

A vote on the free wool provision is expected tomorrow.

Republican senators are offering less fruitless opposition to the tariff schedules. Rapid progress was made Thursday.

The flax and silk schedules were approved as amended by the finance committee and Democratic caucus.

Sensors McCumber and Gronna ineffectually sought to transfer flax from the free list.

One paragraph in the silk schedule, relating to woven fabrics in the piece at 45 per cent ad valorem, was passed over at the request of Chairman Simmons for revision. The schedule was disposed of in 15 minutes.

Consideration of the paper schedule was begun but the paragraph relating to print paper and the proposed conserving duty on paper valued at more than 2½ cents a pound was passed over at the request of Senator Lodge until today.

When the paper schedule is disposed of, Senator Simmons will call up the wool schedule, expecting a vote on free raw wool before adjournment for the day. The schedule was dismissed in general debate Thursday, Senator Pittman of Nevada, a wool-growing state, expressing his approval of free wool and averring it was for the best interests of the wool producers of his state.

Substitutes for the wool schedule have been submitted by Senators Smoot and Penrose, and a third substitute has been prepared by Senator La Follette.

Besides paper and wool, the sundries schedule and the free list remain to be considered. Then will come the income tax, cotton futures tax and administrative features.

Sensors pleased with the progress made, expressed hope that a vote on the bill in the Senate might be taken by Sept. 15, if not earlier.

BUREAU NOMINATION MADE  
WASHINGTON—Charles T. Ford of Charlestown, Mass., has been recommended by Representative Curley to be transferred in the bureau of engraving and printing. Mr. Ford is now employed in Boston.

STEAMER TO BECOME A BARGE  
PORT HURON, Mich.—The Reid Wrecking Company of Port Huron and Sarnia, announces it has purchased the steamer E. M. Peck for \$4000. The Peck will be made into a tow barge.

COAL OUTPUT SHOWS INCREASE  
SYDNEY, N. S.—The output of the collieries of the Dominion Coal Company for July was 425,635 tons, an increase over the output for July, 1912.

**Chandler & Co.**  
ANNOUNCE  
For Monday, August 25  
OPENING SALE  
ORIENTAL RUGS  
Also Beginning  
ANNUAL SALE  
FINE FURS

The Hotel and Travel Department of The Christian Science Monitor

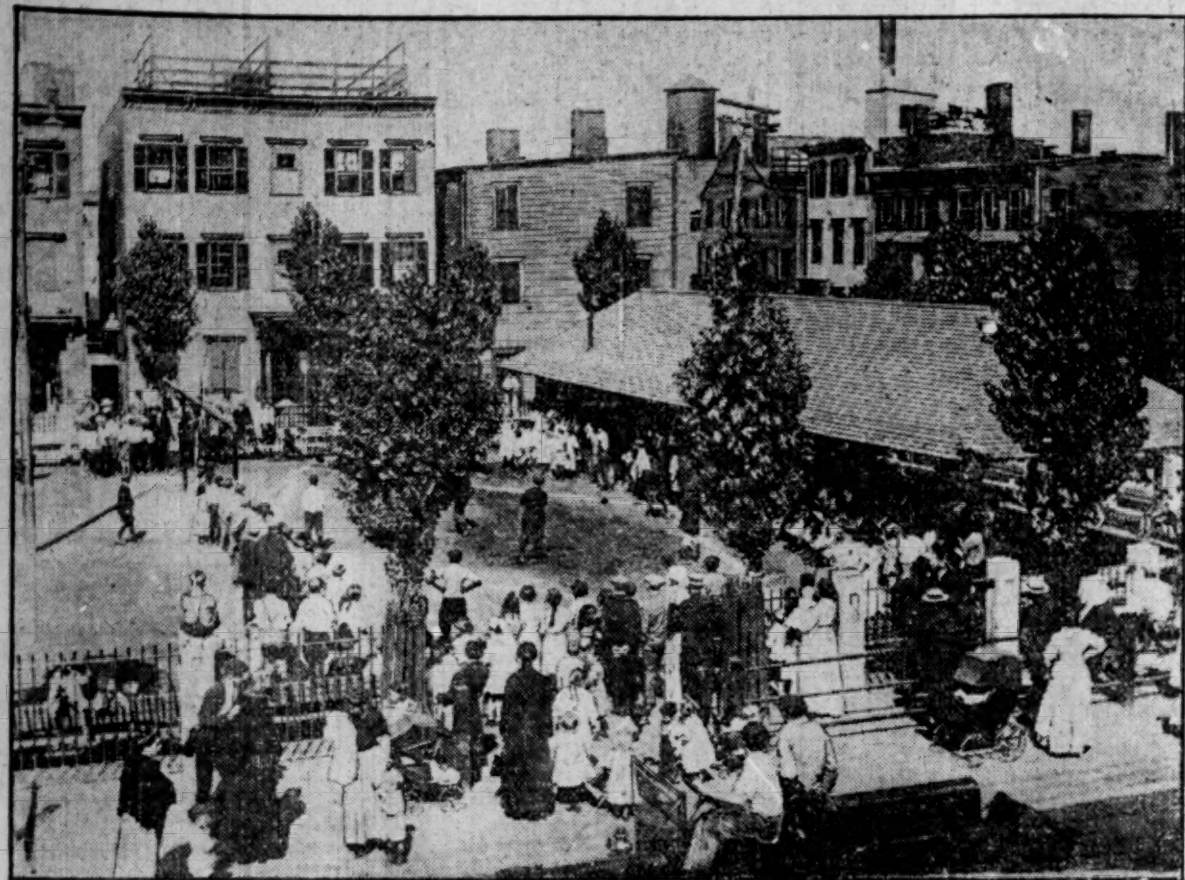
is always at your service and is fully equipped to supply any information desired about steamship lines, sailing dates, train connections, hotel accommodations, and will make reservations, and purchase tickets to any point in the world desired. The Hotel and Travel Department is always ready to give the traveling public the full benefit of its complete facilities.

Address  
HOTEL AND TRAVEL  
DEPARTMENT  
Falmouth and St. Paul Streets  
Boston



# Neighborhood Exhibits to Close Playgrounds

## PLAYGROUND IN CONGESTED SECTION OF CITY



Spectators watching exhibition at West Third Street, South Boston

## PROVIDENCE PLAYGROUND EXHIBITION CLOSES

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The annual exhibition of the Providence Playground Association, begun yesterday at Davis park, will be concluded today with the running off of five track events.

The big feature of the exhibition yesterday was folk dancing by 800 little girls. It occupied so much time that some of the track meet could not be completed.

Shortly after the exhibition officially opened, the girls made their appearance in a spectacular march upon the field. Staged in the midst of the park and surrounded by the embankments which were thronged with several thousands of spectators, the appearance of the costumed children had a pretty setting.

The march was led by 35 uniformed boys, whose standard bearer carried a banner which designated them as the Dyer cadets. This was the only part played by boys in the performance.

Each of the girls wore a sash made of the colors of the school she represented swung across her shoulders. There were about 50 girls from each of the 18 schools which took part.

The delegation from Public street school with sashes of white and yellow followed the Dyer cadets. Greely came next with brown and yellow. Elmwood followed with brown and white. Point street with green, and Merino park with green and white.

Next came the Benefit street delegation with sashes of dark blue. Tockwotton wore light blue. Carpenter changed the color to lavender, and Eddy Park wore purple and white. Putnam and Livingstone wore different shades of pink. Elisha Dyer carried cerise, and Davis Park was red.

Courtland street had red, white and green. Candace carried red and black. Veazie wore white and red, and Garibaldi, whose standard bearer carried the American flag, wore the national colors. Charles street brought up the rear of the parade with sashes of yellow and black.

When the youthful performers had all marched upon the field and had passed twice in review, the color bearers from each contingent marched each to her assigned spot in the center of the field, where she was followed and surrounded by the members from her own school. Then the dancing began.

The results in yesterday's events were as follows:

Senior broad jump—Won by Phillips, Davis Park; second, Allston of Elmwood; third, Retini of Garibaldi.

Senior high jump—Won by H. Cann of Elmwood; second, Davy of Garibaldi; third, Phillips of Davis Park.

Senior relay—Won by Davis Park team, composed of Gates, McGraw,

### VETERAN FIREMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA VISIT PROVIDENCE

#### Rhode Island Association Has Elaborate Entertainment Plan for the Pioneer Company

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—More than 125 members and friends of the Pioneer Fire Company, No. 9, of Allentown, Pa., arrive in this city today for a stay of two days as the guests of the Providence Veteran Firemen's Association.

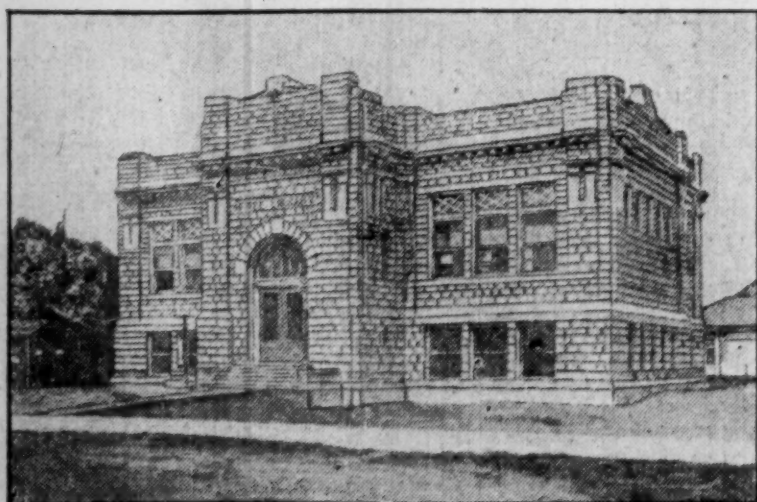
The Allentown company is the first of four organizations of Pennsylvania firemen which will be entertained by the Providence veterans during the next six weeks. An elaborate program, including a parade, a dinner, trips about the city and to shore resorts, has been planned for the visitors, who will be kept busy until their departure tomorrow night.

The Pennsylvania companies will visit Providence in response to an invitation from the veterans of this city who toured Pennsylvania and New York state last September, and were royally entertained at that time by the various fire-fighting organizations in that section of the country.

### JUSTICES ARE NOMINATED

UTICA, N. Y.—The Republican fifth judicial district has nominated W. S. Andrews and Ceylon H. Lewis for supreme court justices.

## STURGEON BAY, WIS., BUILDS LIBRARY OF NATIVE STONE



Modern style structure erected at cost of \$12,500

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—The new Carnegie public library, which stands in the center of the city, at Spruce and Court streets, is a handsome stone structure built at a cost of \$12,500. The stone used came from one of the Sturgeon Bay quarries, while the trimmings are of Bedford granite. The building has a frontage of 60 feet and a depth of 45 feet 4 inches.

A vestibule and broad stairway lead to the main floor. Here are found the children's reading room, the general reading room, reference room, cloak room, and in one corner, enclosed entirely in plate glass, the librarian's room. The children's room has been made attractive with a tiled fireplace. The wood work is of red oak, stained dark mission, and the walls and ceiling are tinted in tan. The floors are double and covered with cork carpet.

On the ground floor are located a lecture hall, and dressing, class, work, and storage rooms. The finish is of yellow pine and the floor is of cement, covered with cork carpet. As the building is heated from the city plant, no room is taken up with boilers, storage of fuel, etc.

Miss Grace Low, librarian since May 1909, continues in this capacity in the new building.

### Exemplifications of Recreation Enjoyed by Little Ones During the Summer Held to Interest Mothers and Families and to Serve as Final Playstead Festivity

"We are playing together,  
We are happy and gay,  
We don't care for the weather,  
Now tell me, dear playmate,  
Who has gone from the ring,  
And if you guess rightly,  
We'll dance and we'll sing."

Childish voices raised joyously attract the wayfarer in almost any part of the city he may chance to be. They float to him from over back fences, they come to him from the pavements, but most of all they assail him from the playgrounds. If he possibly can he pauses to listen a moment and then goes on his way with a sweeter sense of life's meanings.

The playgrounds are preparing to close their season with neighborhood exhibitions in each for the dual purpose of interesting the mothers and families in the neighborhood and to give the final touch of festivity which children love and which strengthens the hold upon their affections.

The West Third street playground in South Boston held its exhibition Wednesday afternoon and the William Eustis park playground in Roxbury had its on Tuesday. Each pleasant day until the close of the season will see one or more. These playgrounds are considered especially interesting for various reasons. The former because it is a door-yard playground, a small one in the midst of a congested district where the children would otherwise be spilling over each other on the streets. This play space is directly at their doors, a convenient thing when there are smaller children still to be taken care of by these little people and also housework to do.

William Eustis park playground is in an open space but it is practically treeless and barren, just a waste of sunny sand with little even in the way of apparatus to attract, but there the children gather by the hundred to play and work under the direction of their teachers and are marked by their well kept look and the intent interest in all they undertake.

The passer-by sees only that the children are provided a place for play with protective supervision, but the playground worker sees much more than this and counts the summer's work a valuable one. To him the playground means a great development in the child of wholesome thinking and doing, right action based on right thoughts, of increased personal integrity and responsibility on the part of the little people, respect for one's self and others; nimble wit, increased dexterity, development of

individual resource and that joy in living and doing that seems a double heritage of childhood.

The teachers say that before they were taught in the playgrounds the children did not know how to play. They got into mischief and made themselves generally troublesome to the neighborhood and the police. Now they play the games at their own homes or amuse themselves for hours at the busy work learned at the playgrounds. They weave mats, embroider collars, belts and dollies, crochet bags, and in so doing learn to keep things tidy and take a proper pride in their own personal appearance as well as advance in a knowledge of things of daily usefulness. They sing over their work and tell each other classic stories of childhood that may prove the flowers of memory in their later years.

While a few playgrounds have been provided children for some years it is only in the last three that supervised play and occupation has been carried on in them, not long enough to warrant general deductions, but a single summer is long enough to mark specific improvement in the individual children and the tendency of the neighborhood. It is noted that the children of the playgrounds are now better disciplined, better kept, have greater respect for the property and individual rights of others than at the beginning of the season, that though they may be dirty and very poorly dressed, the little bodies, faces, hands and feet are frequently bathed and that soiled clothes are looked upon with growing disfavor.

The playgrounds are proving an object lesson to visitors, also. The latter are invited to visit them as often as they please, to come with the babies and sit in the shade. There they see that while they themselves often find difficulty in managing one child two young girl teachers will keep several hundred romping boys and girls in almost perfect order, and learn wisdom in the management of their own.

The playgrounds vary according to their location. A few are beautiful with trees and grass, some are open and sunny and bare, and some are mere patches of ground in congested centers, made beautiful only by the presence of the teachers with their warm sympathy with child nature and the games and plays they have to offer, but each and all attract, hold, and care for wholesome children whose numbers are growing every day.

### SENATE CONFIRMS T. H. GALVIN

WASHINGTON.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Thomas H. Galvin to be postmaster at East Greenwich, R. I.

### FIRE DAMAGES STORES

OLD TOWN, Me.—Fire in the Folsom block, comprising five stores, caused a damage of about \$60,000 yesterday.

## CHILDREN LINED UP FOR ATHLETIC EXHIBITION



Marching to exemplification at West Third street playground, South Boston

### SPEECH ON PEACE HEARD AT STATE GRANGE MEETING

SUNDERLAND, Mass.—The state grange held a field day here Thursday with headquarters at Deputy M. H. Williams'. About 500 were present. Several automobile trips were made to view local crops.

There was a baseball game in the morning between the nines of Sunderland and Westhampton, the latter team winning 8 to 3. There was a basket picnic at noon in Miron Brown's orchard near headquarters, after which there was speaking.

B. N. Langdon-Davies of London, Eng., spoke on "Arms and Armaments." He said at the outset that both were foolish at the present day, and proceeded to show why they were. America cannot find in Europe the markets which she should find. England alone has 10,000,000 people who do not have sufficient food, but Europe is burdened with the expense of armaments, with industrial revolutions, etc., and cannot buy our products as it should.

### BARBERS IN UNION AT SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Several non-union barbers of the city have signed the agreement submitted by the barbers union. Before the end of the week almost every shop is expected to be unionized.

The committee of the union which circulated the agreement reported that with one exception all of the 35 non-union shops had agreed to observe union conditions, and that 15 had already taken out union cards, and were operating with union journeymen barbers.

### AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION TO HOLD GATHERING

Lord High Chancellor as Guest of Convention to Make Address—Dominion Dinner to Be Given

MONTREAL.—With Richard B. Haldane, lord high chancellor of England, as the principal guest, the convention of the American Bar Association opens here Sept. 1. The lord chancellor will deliver an address in the afternoon at the Princess theater, being introduced by Chief Justice Edward Douglas White of the United States supreme court.

The business sessions will be held in Royal Victoria College assembly hall, with Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota presiding. Judge William C. Hock and former President Taft will read papers.

On the evening of Sept. 1 Charles J. Doherty, minister of justice and attorney-general for Canada, will give a dinner on behalf of the dominion government. On Sept. 3 the convention closes with a dinner, Senator Elihu Root presiding and Maitre Labori of Paris speaking.

### BROCKTON TO GET BIG SHOE PLANT

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Providence branch of the Fred E. Field Shoe Manufacturing Company, a plant employing between 400 and 500 hands, is coming here.

This plant is known as factory B, and is a branch of the main concern, which is at present located here. The firm opened its branch here about four years ago.

### CITY OWNERSHIP OF ALLEYS URGED IN SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Three city departments are in favor of having the downtown private alleyways taken over by the city and accepted as public streets. Mayor Denison says he has heard that a petition signed by property owners was soon to be sent in urging that the alleyway which extends from Main street to Stearns park behind the Worthing hotel and Youngs hotel be accepted as a public way.

Chief Daggett of the fire department hopes that if the alleys were made public streets the abutters would be more careful about leaving in the alleyways rubbish, boxes, crates, packing materials and the like, such as are now too often thrown into the alleys.

William L. Young, agent of the board of health, believes that it would make an inestimable improvement in the sanitary situation. Paving would put the alleys in condition to be cleaned more easily and thoroughly than at present.

### ROTARY CLUBS CHOOSE OFFICERS

BUFFALO—The International Association of Rotary Clubs, at the final session of the convention here Thursday, elected the following officers:

Russell F. Greiner, Kansas City, president; R. W. Pentland of Edinburgh, Burckhardt; R. Pfeiffer of Buffalo, J. E. Sherby of Birmingham, Ala., P. M. Pope of Oklahoma City, M. Olsen of Des Moines, R. Robertson of Oakland, Cal., W. A. Peace of Toronto and J. F. C. Mentove of Winnipeg, vice-presidents; R. F. Chapin, Chicago, treasurer, and J. H. Conlon, Pittsburg, sergeant-at-arms.

## If You Like Big Ripe Luscious Grapes

### Try the delicious New Grape Juice with the Better Flavor — RED WING GRAPE JUICE.

Better than eating the grapes right from the vines. Better than any grape juice you ever tasted.

### RED WING GRAPE JUICE

So much mellower and finer in flavor, crystal clear and free from sediment.

The reason for this exceptional excellence in a grape juice is: First, we carefully select the finest grapes grown in the great Concord Grape Belt. Then we take only the first crush of fruit juice—the richest of the heart of the grape. No water, preservatives or coloring matter added.

In new perfectly clean bottles with the new patent top which you can easily open with your fingers.

Ask your dealer for Red Wing and insist on having it. But if your dealer cannot supply you, send us his name and address and \$3.00 and we will ship you a trial case of a dozen plus by prepaid express, or for 10c we will mail you a sample four-ounce bottle.

MANUFACTURED BY  
PURITAN FOOD PRODUCTS CO., Inc.  
FREDONIA, N. Y.



## MAINE EXPECTS TO HAVE BIGGER FOREIGN TRADE

### Bureau of Foreign Commerce Campaign Is Furthered by Southern Study Tour of J. Ernest Goodbar, Chairman

### MANUFACTURERS HELP

PORTLAND, Me.—Efforts to secure recognition for Maine manufactures in foreign trade will be successful, in the opinion of J. Ernest Goodbar, chairman of the Maine bureau of foreign commerce. Mr. Goodbar returned to Portland Thursday after a business trip through the southern part of the country and in New Orleans and other southern cities the Portland man made a careful study of the methods employed in securing foreign trade. During the absence of Mr. Goodbar from Maine, the work of securing the hearty support of every manufacturer in this state in the efforts to obtain foreign trade has not been forgotten as Howard W. Bible of New York has been in conference with many Maine manufacturers and letters have been received by the bureau assuring support.

"It is practically certain that the proposition will be successful," said Mr. Goodbar, "and we believe that fully 50 manufacturers in the state will assist in the plans to have a representative visit South America later."

"Our plan is to forward letters and catalogs to South America and later send our representative there to meet the business men of the various countries. We plan to have offices in Portland as the headquarters for the work and the work is now fairly underway to secure foreign business for Maine."

"New Orleans is making a great hustle for foreign trade," said Chairman Goodbar, "and their plan is similar to that outlined by the Maine bureau of foreign commerce. Although New Orleans has not sent representatives into the South American countries, the Association of Commerce of New Orleans has a man in their city who is in touch with business men in South America, and he is always on the lookout for the arrival of South American business men at New Orleans."

### RELIGIOUS BODY ELECTS OFFICERS

LACONIA, N. H.—Members of the Winnepesaukee Camp Meeting Association, who are holding their forty-first annual session at the Weirs, in the tabernacle at the Methodist grove, met Wednesday afternoon for their annual meeting, at which they selected the following officers:

The Rev. T. E. Cramer, Tilton district, superintendent; the Rev. R. T. Wolcott, Manchester, secretary; C. E. Foote, Penacook, treasurer; executive committee, W. J. Morrison, the Weirs; A. T. Cass, Tilton; L. W. Durgin, Concord; George H. Wadleigh, Tilton; the Rev. A. L. Smith, Plymouth; the Rev. W. A. Loyne, Warren; George R. Cox, Laconia; the Rev. C. H. Farnsworth, Penacook, and Mark Plathier, Nashua.

## TEST OF ALIEN LAND LAW NEAR

LOS ANGELES.—H. Taniguchi, a wealthy Japanese, will make the first test of the California alien land law. He desires to transfer 200 acres of land to fellow countrymen and has instructed his attorney to get an interpretation of the law from the United States court.

### LORD STRATHCONA TO RESIGN

OTTAWA.—Lord Strathcona will resign as Canadian high commissioner, retiring early next year, according to an announcement just made. It is expected that the Hon. Clifford Sifton will be his successor.

### MOROS ATTACK GOVERNOR

MANILA, P. I.—Gov. Vernon L. Whitney of Jolo, attacked by two Moros, killed both of them. He was wounded, but will recover.

## To MAINE

### EASTERN S. S. LINES

Superb steamships, splendid service, over delightful sea-routes.

FOR PORTLAND: From Central Wharf daily 7 p. m. Also Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 a. m. fare \$1.25.

FOR BATH and points on the Kennebec River, connecting with steamers for Boothbay Harbor and landings on the Bath & Boothbay Line, from Foster's Wharf, 6 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

FOR BANGOR, ROCKLAND and points on the Penobscot Bay and River, connecting with steamers for Bangor, Monday and Tuesday at 10 a. m. Coastwise Service via Portland, Eastport and Lubec. From Central Wharf, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 a. m.

Tickets and staterooms at wharf offices, at City Ticket Office, 222 Washington St., and all tourist offices.

Fares Lower Than by Rail

## Sail from Boston

TO  
PLYMOUTH [London]  
BOULOGNE [Paris]

HAMBURG  
ON PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS

Assuring Arrival in Paris by Day

S. S. CLEVELAND, SEPT. 12  
S. S. CINCINNATI, SEPT. 23

Hamburg-American Line  
607 Boylston St. Tel. B.B. 4406  
BOSTON, MASS.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE  
LONDON-PARIS-HAMBURG  
607 Boylston Street, Boston



# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## WOOD FLOORS MADE LASTING

Stains and fillers that are satisfactory

WITH the fall moving into another house or apartment the housewife is often confronted with floors which perhaps were not good in the beginning and through the carelessness or ignorance of previous occupants have been made even worse. She should not be discouraged, however, for these same shabby floors can be made beautiful, lasting and sanitary, says the Pictorial Review.

If the floor has been painted and is worn in patches it is better to have the old paint removed. It can be scraped off after softening it with turpentine or one of the many paint removers to be found in the shops. Be careful in using these, as they are apt to contain strong acids. Fill the cracks carefully. An excellent and inexpensive crack-filler which is practically indestructible can be made at home. Put enough torn newspaper into three quarts of hot water to absorb it all, and let it soak until it is soft and pulpy. Then add one-half pound of alum and one-half pound of flour that have been mixed together and stir thoroughly. Cook this until it is as thick as putty and then press it into the cracks. Half of this quantity is enough for an average sized room, and the cost is about 20 cents.

When the cracks have been filled the procedure is as for a new floor and then decision must be made as to whether the floor shall be finished with wax or varnish. In either case it must be remembered that such open-grained woods as oak and beech require an all-over filler. If liquid is preferred, use one coat of the best varnish. Do not use shellac, as it is apt to crack. Paste fillers are considered best to use when the floor is to be waxed, as there is a strong cohesion between the paste and that

wax which gives a richer tone to the floor and does not make it so slippery as varnish.

Alcohol stains or wood dyes have good natural wood colors and give very satisfactory results. There are also many other paints and stains to be found in the stores that are serviceable and attractive; but the directions must be carefully followed. With either paint or stain, each coat must be perfectly dry before the next coat is put on. The failure to observe this simple rule has been the reason for much trouble and disappointment with the amateur. If the floors are already varnished and in good condition but look dull, a new coat will greatly improve them.

Another good way to fix a floor is simply to oil it, putting on boiling hot linseed oil with a scrub brush so that no oil remains on the surface to catch the dust. This latter is very important, for if the floor is used before the oil is well rubbed in it is the worst kind of a dust trap. Do this oiling once a week for three or four weeks, then once every six weeks for several times. After that two or three times a year ought to keep it in good condition and give a splendid effect. If the wood is not attractive enough to call for the natural color have it stained the regular way or have the stain mixed with the linseed oil, trying it on a piece of board until the desired tint is reached. The oil can be purchased for about 50 cents a gallon at any paint store. Another good floor oil is made of equal parts of linseed oil and turpentine mixed with enough Japan drier to dry overnight. This has a hard surface, but must be well rubbed in when first put on. Have these floors swept with a covered broom and washed occasionally with a little skimmed milk.

## COLD EGGS NICELY GARNISHED

Stuffed halves set in aspic good eating

ELABORATELY garnished arrangements of cold eggs are among the dishes frequently ordered at the restaurants for the warm weather luncheon and they are also favorites for late suppers. They are practical for the home caterer to consider as they are inexpensive, appetizing, nourishing and decidedly decorative, says the New York Sun. They are all the better if prepared a day in advance.

If a poached egg is to be served cold, either in aspic jelly or masked with mayonnaise in a paper case or pastry shell, it is important that it should be properly poached. Let a bay leaf simmer in the water and add a tablespoonful of tarragon or plain vinegar. Unless the egg is poached in a ring to insure the white keeping its shape, cut the white with a round cookie cutter as soon as the egg is cold.

The making of the aspic jelly does not entail the work it formerly did, as the many canned and condensed beef stocks can be used, with the addition of extra seasonings and gelatin. A thin layer of the liquid jelly should be poured into the shallow enamel pan large enough to hold the necessary number of cold poached eggs. When the jelly begins to harden lay the nicely trimmed eggs at regular intervals, flat side down.

Pour a little of the liquid jelly over the surface of the eggs and arrange a circle of alternate capers and dots of pickled beet. Have four small triangles of cold tongue or thinly shaved lean ham placed at the outer edge, pointing toward the yolk. Make the decoration as highly colored as possible, choosing green peppers, caviare, truffles or pimento to make a good showing through the covering of aspic. Pour on the remaining liquid jelly and cool thoroughly.

Have ready either cases of paper or shells of plain pastry. Cut out the jelly

laid eggs, using a cutter of a size to correspond with the case. Remove the eggs with a cake turner and place one in each holder. With a pastry tube pipe a border of mayonnaise around each.

Hard-boiled eggs for cold service admit of great variety. They are served either whole or in halves and in either case the yolk may be removed and mixed with any preferred ingredient, then replaced as a stuffing.

When serving whole the stuffed egg is masked with slightly stiffened mayonnaise so that it has the appearance of not having been cut. The elaborate decorations are embedded in this outer covering and the whole thing mounted for serving in some attractive way.

A thin slice of Bermuda onion, one ring removed from the center, makes a sufficient hollow in which to set an egg, and a thick piece of cucumber, scooped out to form a little nest, is another bit of variety which is appetizing and pretty. Half an egg can be served in similar fashion, the stuffed yolk rounded well above the white and surrounded with a ring of closely set capers.

Halves of stuffed eggs set in aspic are good eating. Have as many patty tins as there are halves of eggs. Barely cover the bottom of each tin with liquid aspic and lay in one of the egg halves, cut side down. Fit a thin piece of cold ham around this so that it shall serve as a background for the egg when reversed. A few bits of smoked salmon can be used in the same way.

Cover with the remaining jelly, cool thoroughly and turn each on to a lettuce leaf. If the patty tins are wet when the first layer of aspic is poured in the mold will turn out in perfect shape. The pastry cases for holding eggs in aspic should be of plain crust and not of puff paste. The crust is shaped over inverted patty tins and pricked to prevent irregular rising during baking.

## COATS OF FALL WILL BE LONGER

Other changes in suits of new season

THERE have been made decided changes in suits that will radically stamp a suit as of the new season, says a writer for the New York Press.

Coats will be longer, especially at the back. The cutaway line with a three-quarter length is the model that has been accorded high favor.

In front there is great opportunity for decoration, and the most noticeable feature is the waistcoat. This is separate or incorporated in the suit; but it gives a note of color to a jacket and allows of so many novel touches that it virtually makes the coat. The waistcoats are of satin, all corded silks, suede cloth, chambray, moire and washable pique. Bindings of braid and trimmings of buttons are the decorative features, and a smoothness of fit is essential, or else the entire effect is lost.

The waistcoats of these fall suits have square, pointed and crossed tops, with inset crossed revers of lace and satin and moire collars. Pockets are also used for the comfort of all wearers.

On the fall suits there will be used sleeves of the long, fitted type and the kimono sleeve with the dropped armhole. The ton effect, especially at the front, is particularly striking. From the front a sweeping line over the hips and a long tail at the back finish the coat.

A Russian model of velvet will bid for applause. The pelum of the skirt has

considerable fullness, and rich for trims the collar line and the cuffs. Braid and buttons give a dashing effect to the line of fastening.

In the skirts of the fall suits there will be many innovations. The long line from waist to hem is rarely left unbroken. Seams are modified by tabs, extensions and flaps. Side seams are slashed. There is drapery at all points, the folds around the top of the skirt being the newest, and giving the peg-top effect, which is a sign of the times.

Fullness at the back of the skirt is held down flat under a short strap belt or a group of tucks.

Buttons, buttons everywhere is the cry when one looks at the suits for fall. They are useful and ornamental. The slashes on the skirt have frequently regular buttonholes and buttons which work. This keeps the length of the slash—and some of them come quite high—under the control of the wearer.

A military trimming of braid and buttons in horizontal lines on a coat is sure to appeal to the woman who prefers a jaunty style. A straight military collar is used with this type of coat.

Black-and-white mixtures, leather color, hunter's green, dark blue and a burgundy red are the colors that sound a neutral note. Bright touches are given in buttons and the glimpses of a vest.

## FLOSS ROSETTE IN EMBROIDERY

Rosette embroidery is that embroidery where rosettes of floss are used to form the flowers of the design. This work is more of a hand craft and meets the demand for quick embroidery, says the New Orleans Picayune. The embroidery stitches used are outlining and couching. Any kind of a knot or braiding stitch can be substituted for the couching stitch. After the embroidery is finished the rosettes are sewed over the stamped goods where the flower forms are indicated.

The ruche stitch, which is an old and familiar crochet stitch, is usually employed to make the rosettes. The foundation is a chain, the length of the chain depending upon the size the rosette is to be. Insert the hook in the first stitch from the needle, wind the floss three times around a large pencil, draw through and fasten with a tight chain stitch. Repeat this process the length of the chain and then sew the strip around in a widening circle to form the rosette.

The double Irish crochet roses can be substituted with good effects for the ruche rosette. The floss used should be of rather heavy quality and lustrous.

## TRIED RECIPES

**STEAMED PUDDING.**  
ONE FOURTH of a pound of flour, one fourth of a pound of suet, one teaspoonful of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls of molasses, a dust of nutmeg, a little milk, one ounce of crushed almonds, one fourth of a pound of bread crumbs, two heaping tablespoonfuls of sugar, two eggs, the grated rind and juice of half a lemon, two ounces of currants and a pinch of salt. Put all the ingredients into a basin, the suet having been chopped, beat up the eggs and add to mixture, also a little milk if required. Grease a pudding mold, plain or fancy, and throw into it some coarse brown sugar; shake well, so that the mold is well coated with the sugar; cover with buttered paper and steam two hours. Serve with white sauce.

**VANILLA SOUFFLE.**  
Put one cupful of milk and one fourth teaspoonful of salt in a double boiler, and when scalded add two tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour, rubbed together. Stir for 10 minutes to cook the flour to a smooth paste, then turn it on to the yolks of four eggs which have been creamed with three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Mix thoroughly, flavor with one teaspoonful of vanilla, rub the top with butter to prevent a crust and set away to cool. Just before serving fold in the whites of the eggs, beaten to a stiff froth, turn into a buttered pudding dish and bake in a moderate oven for 30 minutes or more. Serve with a sauce.

**HOME MADE KUMISS.**  
One quart of fresh sweet milk, one cupful of warm water, one level tablespoonful of sugar, one-third of a cake of compressed yeast. Dissolve the sugar in the milk; dissolve the yeast in the water; stir all together, bottle and cork tightly. Stand in a moderately warm place for six hours and then put in a cool place. Fill the bottles only two-thirds full of the kumiss.—Pictorial Review.

**HUNGARIAN POTATOES.**  
Wash, pare and cut potatoes in one third cubes; there should be three cups. Parboil three minutes and drain. Add one third cup butter and cook until potatoes are soft and slightly browned. Melt two tablespoonfuls butter, add a few drops onion juice and two tablespoonfuls flour, and pour on gradually one cup hot milk. Cook five minutes. Season with salt and paprika, pour over potatoes and sprinkle with finely chopped parsley.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## WORTH KNOWING

Unless one wishes for some special purpose to draw the juices from fresh meat, do not sprinkle the meat with salt.

A syrup made of lemon juice and sugar is delicious on sliced bananas for a luncheon dessert.

A simple dessert is plain boiled rice served with sugar generously mixed with ground cinnamon.

In making brown betty, no matter what fruit is used, pour on the milk, and then add a top layer of crumbs. These crumbs should be dotted with butter. Cook the pudding, covered, till the fruit is done, and then uncover to brown.

A simple syrup for sweetening any fruit drink is made by adding an equal quantity of sugar to boiling water and stirring until the sugar is dissolved. Then boil for 10 minutes without stirring. Keep in a cool place in bottles or jars to use as occasion requires. This is more economical than stirring the sugar into the beverages as they are made.—Newark News.

## FOR A CREAM PIE

To make a satisfactory filling for a cream pie or cake, one has only to follow this simple recipe: Mix together half a cupful of flour and half a cupful of sugar, and add gradually to a beaten egg. Stir this mixture into half a pint of boiling milk, and cook until it is creamy and smooth.—Newark News.

## GIRL'S PRETTY FROCK OF MULL

Frills finished with cut hemstitched edges

NO material is prettier than mull, none makes more attractive dresses for young girls. This one is trimmed with frills of the material that are finished with the cut hemstitched edges, a finish that is effective and, at the same time means little labor. It is accomplished by hemstitching the material on the machine and then cutting apart through the center of the stitching.

The skirt is a straight gathered one and the blouse is prettily full with a fichu arranged over it. In this case, narrow ribbon and bows are used for finishing the frills and wider ribbon of the same color appears in the sash. In place of the mull could be used net treated in just the same way or chiffon if something handsomer is wanted, or crepe de chine with frills of net or, if a simpler frock is wanted, voile can be trimmed with frills of the same or of net, or again voile in color or in one of the pretty little Dresden designs that are so popular would be charming.

For the 12-year size, the dress will require 4½ yards of material 27, 4 yards 36 or 3½ yards 44 inches wide for the frills, ½ yard 18 for the chemise.

The pattern of the dress (7455) is cut in sizes for girls from 10 to 14 years of age. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



## FANCY TOWEL OF LINEN HUCK

AN unusually handsome towel can be made of heavy linen huck and coronation crochet insertion. Procure a huck towel of the size desired (the insertion is rather too heavy for the small guest towel with hemstitched ends. Cut one end off about an inch and a half above the hem. On the raw edge of the towel and on the raw edge of the piece cut off make the narrowest possible hems by hand. The coronation crochet to be used is that beautiful lace made by crocheting coronation braid into a design with heavy crochet cotton. It is quite as effective as cluny, according to a New York Press writer. Join the two pieces of the towel, after they are each hemmed, by whipping on to both small hems the strip of insertion. Only one end of the towel should be ornamented in this fashion, the hemstitching being sufficient for the other end.

## FRAME VEILS ARE EXPENSIVE

But a girl can easily make one

THE girl who wants one of the expensive frame veils can easily make one from a 50-cent Shetland veil of either square or round mesh and a few skeins of mercerized floss. The novel feature of these veils is the center space of plain mesh left for the face. The other part of the veil can show a heavy allover design or be lightly covered with vines and scrolls, but no disfiguring outline must appear on the plain mesh portion, the face appearing clear cut, as if in a frame.

Any design for fillet lace making can be used for this purpose, according to the New York Sun. The veil should have a medium sized mesh and a firm selvedge. It can be basted on brown paper and held in the hand, while working, or it can be stretched on an embroidery hoop. The face space must be marked off by darning the desired outline. This may be a well-defined circle, an oval or a diamond. In the two latter cases the greatest width should, of course, be lengthways of the veil, reaching from ear to ear, when the veil is worn.

There should be sufficient plain mesh to leave the forehead, chin and cheeks free from any trace of the pattern. An all-over latticework pattern is one of the simplest to execute and there are many other allover designs of the vernicelli order which give showy results for a minimum of time and work. The needle should be big of eye and blunt as to point and the floss of a size suited to the mesh on which the pattern is to be darned. The length of floss should be twice that used for ordinary embroidery and when a new length is needed the loose ends must be spliced and wound tight, so that the joining will be concealed.

A simple pattern made of triangles is effective, small points being worked on both sides of the frame outline and larger triangles following the line of selvedge entirely around the veil, the points projecting toward the center of the veil. Small detached triangles can be worked here and there on the ends, so that, in connection with the border, the mesh will be well covered except the plain space over the face.

An imported novelty can be duplicated in the same general manner with the exception that the special feature of this new veil is that the plain mesh portion is entirely at the top of the veil and leaves only the eyes free from the heavily worked design. This, of course, makes the eyes strikingly conspicuous, in contrast to the heavily veiled face, and gives an Oriental appearance. There is naturally, more work on one of these veils than on one of the frame variety, for the plain mesh portion is smaller and the other parts of the veil more heavily worked.

Applique veils, following these same lines, are made from plain wash net, point d'esprit and silk malines, with fragile lace braids and flowers sewed on with the finest of thread. A suitable pattern of shallow scallops outlined with the fine lace braid sold for lacemaking is easily improvised for the outer edge of the entire veil. Where these shallow scallops

## SELECTION OF NEW CURTAINS

Points on materials and styles

NOW that autumn is approaching it is time to think of new curtains for the apartment. They may be purchased now at small cost.

For a living or dining room nothing could be prettier than the green and yellow scheme, says the New York Sun. If the walls are green, brown or gray, have soft yellow next the window and green to cover the woodwork.

Soft, yellow silk muslin hemstitched is beautiful, but the same delicate shade of cheesecloth will give exactly the same effect. Cheesecloth may sound rather poor, but when hanging at a window with the light back of it nothing could be prettier, and certainly nothing less expensive. Make the curtains perfectly straight, with a wide hem. Put them on a brass rod and they will hang softly, giving a peculiar light that is indicative of mellow sunlight.

Over the window frame a heavier material is necessary. For all living rooms cretonne or English chintz in yellow and brown tones is pretty, but cotton poplin is no more expensive and much more elegant and artistic. Poplin can be purchased in all shades of green, brown or red and is a good substitute for velours in winter, as it looks quite as warm, and, unlike velours, it need not be made by an expert to look well.

## COLORS WHICH PARIS FAVORS

Copper tints and greens take the lead

IT HAS taken over six months for the copper tints to become successful, but since their introduction at the early spring openings they have made great strides, and at the present moment are the vogue in Paris. All of the couturiers who have shown their gowns have featured them. They vary from the light copper to chaudiere and moiré, which is a warm copper tone with a deep gold cast, says a New York Tribune writer.

Another popular tone is the new Bakst green, named for the Russian scenic artist whose success with the Russian ballet has been phenomenal. Bakst used lots of green in the costumes for his ballet, and likewise in the gowns which he designed for Mme. Paquin, and it is a tribute to name the popular green shade in his honor. Kitty Gordon has also been honored in the same way—one of the rich, deep greens bears her name. The greens with a yellowish tinge are quite as popular as the more intense shades, the olive being particularly good.

While the yellow shades are not as chic as during the summer, they are considered smart, especially the tilleul, which resembles an unripe lemon more than any other color. The canary and the sulphur tones are also fashionable, particularly for trimming and where merely a dash of color is required. For instance, there is a very handsome new vesting in a bright yellow tone with conventional flowers in red which has been ordered by the knowing couturiers. Before leaving yellow, the soft beige and biscuit shades should be mentioned, as they are very well liked in the lightweight cloths and in silks, such as charmeuse and satin.

Blue has lost none of its prestige, and some authorities say that the new blue series should be given first place rather than the copper tints. Of the blues, the new blue a shade deeper than peacock blue is a great favorite, and also the corbeaux. The soft blues on the Nattier

and Dutch order are very desirable, and the very dark blue shows the demand for sombre colorings.

The red shades vary widely. There is a bright red, an almost barbaric red, that is well liked by the couturiers who go in for vivid colorings. For evening wraps the geranium red is in great demand. There is also a purple with quantities of red in it, a shade which nature has reproduced in the fuchsia. As against this there is the violine, or deep violet with a bluish tinge.

The browns must not be overlooked, for all of the couturiers have made much of them. A soft, pretty rose tint was combined with brown on several effective costumes. This rose tint must be recorded because it has appeared in many of the duvetyn coats.

For the street, the dark, rich shades, the tete de negre, a deep taupe, and a blue that is almost black are considered the most fashionable. Another new color is called heather, a lovely soft grayish lavender, that is particularly attractive in a silky texture. There is still a demand for orange, which the vogue for both yellow and red naturally would continue, but it is used almost exclusively for trimming. And everywhere there is silver—quantities of silver. Many of the damask broches are heavily embroidered in silver threads, while silver lace is considered more chic than gold lace.

## LUNCHEON SET

A lovely luncheon set can be made with the clover leaf motif. Use one clover leaf for the tumbler doily and a centerpiece with the clover motifs around the outer edge. The motifs should be buttonholed with long and short stitches in green mercerized cotton, outlining the veins in a dark green.—New Orleans Picayune.

## Monitor Subscription Blank

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

St. Paul and Falmouth Sts., Boston, Mass.

GENTLEMEN:—Please send The Christian Science Monitor to address given below and for the time specified.

Name .....

Street and Number .....

City ..... State .....

For .... year beginning ..... Amt. sent \$ .....

To be delivered by mail .....; by newsdealer .....  
(Name of Newsdealer)

## RATES BY MAIL

United States, Canada, Mexico, and other domestic postage territory, postpaid, \$5 a year, \$3 for 6 months, 50 cents a month, 2 cents a copy. All other countries, \$8 a year, \$4.50 for 6 months, 75 cents a month, 4 cents a copy. In Boston Postal District, \$7.25 a year, \$3.75 for 6 months, \$2 for 3 months, 75 cents a month, 3 cents a copy.

## RATES BY NEWSDEALER DELIVERY

\$6 a year, \$3 for 6 months, 50 cents a month, 2 cents a copy. Applies in Boston Postal District, also to newsdealer delivery districts throughout New England. Outside New England, local newsdealer rates.



# Quincy Granite Sees Long Usage in Big and Strong Masonry

Quarried Stone of the Same Formation as Pyramids of Egypt Is Employed in Construction All Over Country

## HARDNESS DISTINCTIVE

QUINCY granite taken from the quarries of Quincy, Mass., eight miles southeast of the center of Boston, has been sent everywhere, and has been used since the days of the revolution in the large buildings of Boston and other Massachusetts cities. The name is a familiar one in the big construction world. King's Chapel, the first important building erected in this section, built in 1752, was made of this granite.

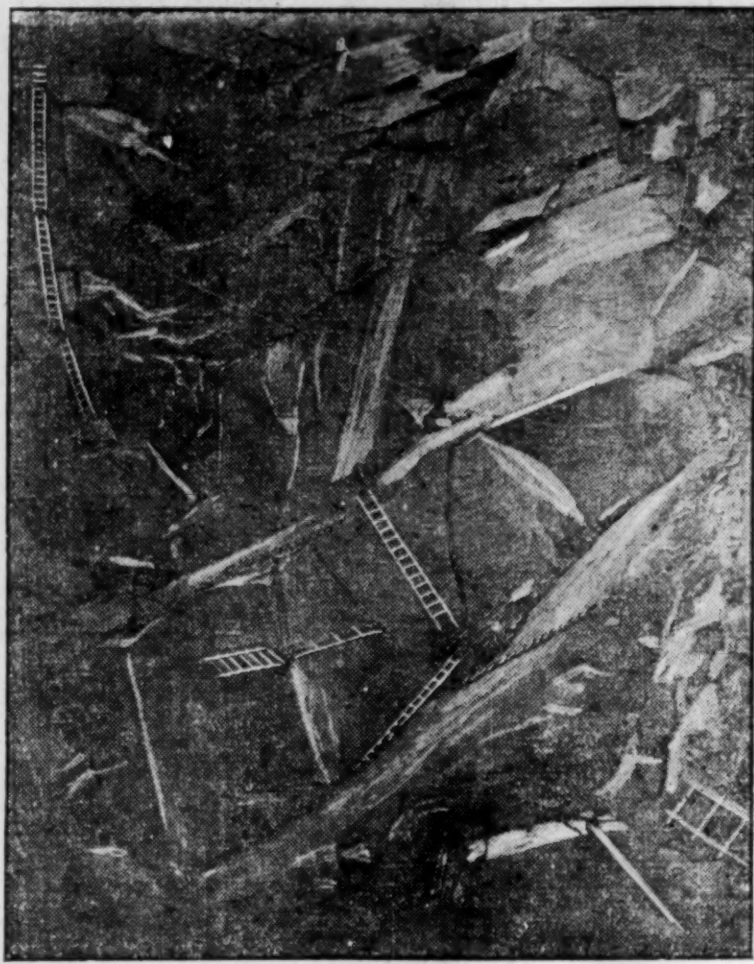
At the present day the use of Quincy granite in building construction is at somewhat lower ebb, which is ascribed to the hardness of the stone and quarrying cost. It is composed of quartz, feldspar and hornblende, the latter taking the place of mica in granite proper. This substitution of the hard hornblende for the soft mica gives the Quincy granite hardness and power to resist disintegration.

Because of its lasting quality it is often selected for use in the construction of sea walls, breakwaters and lighthouses. The new breakwater at Hyannis, now being built, is made of Quincy granite, 11,000 tons having been sent to date for its construction. Minot's light, the construction of which was one of the most difficult and arduous tasks in modern engineering, stands a firm witness against the repeated buffeting of the sea. Like the Edystone light, it is a sea-rock lighthouse and rises practically out of the water of Massachusetts bay with no outlying ledges to protect it from the sea. At low tide there are only 30 feet of rock exposed.

## Rock Lighthouse Made

Minot's light is the second structure erected on the ledge, the first one lasting only two years after its completion. The present tower was begun in 1855 and completed in 1890. It is shaped like the frustum of a cone, 114 feet high including the lantern. For 40 feet above the rock the tower masonry is solid granite.

## GRANITE SEEN IN ITS NATIVE BED



(Photo by Pierce, Quincy, Mass.)

### Down 150 feet in the extra dark quarry, West Quincy

The granite blocks were carried by boat, one at a time, from the quarry wharf on the Neponset river to the ledge, at a cost of \$300,000.

Some of the Quincy quarries have been operated for more than 90 years. The granite taken from them is in reality syenite and when polished the color darkens while the grain and texture of the stone is shown to a great advantage. Chemical tests have proved the Quincy granite to be of the same formation as the famous Egyptian granite from which the Pyramids, renowned for their durability, are made.

Bunker Hill, the site of one of the

early events in the American struggle for independence, is marked by a huge monument of this granite measuring 208 feet five inches in height with a base 50 feet square. The quarrying for Bunker Hill monument was begun in 1826 and the company which had the contract had to transport the blocks to the Neponset river pier, whence it was lightered to Charlestown. The quarry from which the stone was cut is not in operation now, but it is known as the "Bunker Hill quarry" to the people of the district, and is shown to visitors as one of the historic points of interest of the town.

At the time the Bunker Hill monument

was built the first stone cutting sheds also were built just north of the Quincy and Milton line. They were in use 30 years. For many years the stone was all cut by hand but the adoption of compressed air has facilitated the work greatly.

## Early Building Tasks

The old court house of Boston, built at a cost of \$200,000 in 1836 and recently demolished to make room for the City Hall extension was made of granite from the Quincy section; likewise the old custom house, which now is undergoing a process of enlargement and remodeling. When first constructed these were sights of the city. Transportation of the granite blocks from the quarries to the building site of the custom house was not easily accomplished. The work was started in 1834, several of the granite companies of Quincy being employed to furnish stone. The pillars, more than 30 feet long, were said to be much heavier than ever had been carted in this part of the country. It was decided to move them in winter and for this purpose a sledge was constructed. The sled was in two parts, with a flat bottom, and without runners. A keel three or four inches square was bolted to the bottom to prevent a side movement when the sledge was in motion.

Before the work was finished the sledge struck bare ground and slewed. The pillar on it then rolled off and was left beside the road to await the construction of a wagon strong enough to bear the weight. The wagon was a wondrous affair, with a body made of two pairs of heavy oak timbers, between 30 and 40 feet long, 76 inches high and seven inches wide. Each pair was placed two feet six inches apart to allow a hind wheel to revolve between them. The two pairs of timbers were held together at each end by heavy beams firmly bolted. The hubs of the wheels were of cast iron. When the wagon was completed and the granite pillar loaded, oxen for miles around were engaged to help draw the columns, making in all a team of 55 yoke of oxen, led by six horses.

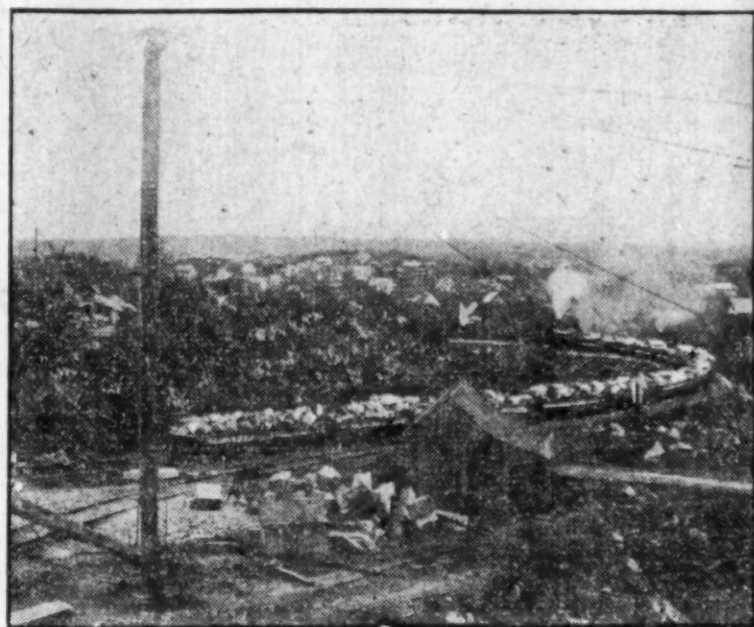
One of the oldest landmarks of Quincy is the old stone church known as the "church of statesmen." The granite building now standing took the place of the meeting house built in 1732 under the ministry of the Rev. John Hancock. This superseded the First Church of

## FIRST AMERICAN RAILROAD SITE



Stone for Bunker hill monument conveyed on way built in 1827

## TRAIN DRAWING QUINCY GRANITE



Loaded cars traverse quarry track on curve of 16 degrees

Christ, the first stone meeting house in New England, built in 1639, "solidly of stone either for defense against the Indians or as evidence of the deliberate purpose and settled feelings of those who were to occupy it."

Eminent men and women attended its services. John Hancock, patriot and Governor, sat through long sermons. John

Adams, the Puritan statesman of the revolution; John Quincy, Josiah Quincy, Thomas Greenleaf, Richard Cranch and John Quincy Adams, son of a President and President himself, and his son, Charles Francis Adams, statesman and minister to England during the civil war, all had seats in this church.

Material used in the first railway in

Bunker Hill Monument and Sea-Battered Minot's Lighthouse Among Notable Examples in the Vicinity of Boston

## HANDLING IS UNIQUE

America, the charter of which was obtained in March, 1826, had a foundation of Quincy granite. The railway was about three and a half miles long, one half of it being in Quincy and the other half in Milton. It ran from the Neponset river to the quarry district. The inclined plane to the top of the hill comprising the quarry was 115 feet long. Stone sleepers were laid eight feet apart. Upon these wooden rails six inches thick and 12 inches high were placed. The cost of the road was \$50,000 and that of the first car \$600. The cars had high wheels, 6½ feet in diameter. The load was suspended on a platform by chains under the axles. The platform could be let down at any convenient place and loaded. Each load averaged six tons.

Advanced methods of quarrying and cutting granite have come. At first the primitive manner of quarrying was to heat the stone and let fall upon it a large iron ball to split it. Another method was to excavate a deep cavity in the ground under the rock, fill it with combustible matter and when the stone was sufficiently heated it was broken with a sledge hammer. Then came the blasting process. Among the improved methods invented in the last three years are included new explosives for blasting, the use of compressed air and the tool sharpening machine by which the drills and wedges may be made on the spot in a few seconds.

As the supply of granite in the old quarries gives out new ones are opened to take their place. One was opened this spring at Beachwood, near Quincy. The deepest one now in operation has a drop of 200 feet and has been open 25 years.

Visitors to the quarries appreciate the views from the top of Quarry bluff. On a clear day Mt. Monadnock, N. H. can be seen faint against the sky line. Chestnut hill, Massachusetts bay and many towns on the far away hill are visible. In the evening the coast line can be followed by the strings of lighthouses all the way to Plymouth light.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

CHICAGO JOURNAL.—The Underwood tariff bill makes sweeping reductions in duties on all cloth and clothing materials. It abolishes the premium on the destruction of forests by wiping out the duty on lumber. It puts plows, harrows, rakes, reapers, mowers and all other agricultural implements on the free list. It is designed to save and doubtless will save not less than \$500,000,000 per year to American consumers. It will lower by this amount the collective cost of living in this country. The Journal repeats its previous declaration that the prompt passage of this bill is more important to the American people than any foreign crisis that as yet has lifted its head above the horizon. Stand pat senators are earning the contempt of the country by their efforts to put barriers of talk in the path of a measure which the nation needs, and is determined to get.

TOLEDO BLADE.—The state of Georgia owns a railroad, built from Atlanta and Chattanooga, 137 miles, between the years 1841 and 1850. In 1890, it was leased to a company at an annual rental of more than \$400,000. The lease is to expire in 1919, six years hence. It is proposed by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce to call a state-wide convention for the purpose of deciding what shall be done with the road after the expiration of the lease. The disposition will be in the hands of the Legislature, but the Chamber of Commerce hopes to gain an expression of opinion from the railroad owners—the public of Georgia—which will guide the legislators. The questions, of course, are whether to release the line, to sell it outright or to operate it as a distinct state institution. It might be worth while for the country at large to urge the state to run the railroad itself. This would provide a test of public ownership such as many writers, lecturers and political organizations have been advocating for many years. If the state "made good," perhaps the agitation for the government ownership of railroads would be taken more seriously than it has been. If it failed, that might be the last of the talk and the writers, lecturers and political organizations could take up something else new and untried.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL.—Having come thoroughly to recognize her possibilities, Argentina has begun an organized movement to induce immigration from other countries with a view to the occupation of a part of her vast territory by owners of small holdings. This movement, according to a prominent business man of Chicago who has been a recent visitor to the republic and has made a careful study of conditions and the trend of public opinion, carries well defined plans for bringing a large additional area of Argentina's fertile but at present unoccupied land under cultivation. This plan has for its basis the cooperation of the railroad companies, as was the case in the United States in the early days and as is now

pursued in Canada. To objections which have been raised it is pointed out by the promoters of the plan that while the railroads would be immensely benefited, their cooperation would result in great advantage to the people. In this regard the United States is held up as an example. It is shown that while the roads were richly rewarded for their pioneering, they have been the principal factor in increasing the wealth and commercial importance of the country, and it is really the people who have been the beneficiaries. Some of the leading British railroads in Argentina have already promoted, directly or indirectly, a certain amount of land settlement in isolated districts of their zones. The territory, however, is so vast that much immigration will be necessary before a great deal can be done. What Argentina desires and what she is making an effort to obtain, is the immigrant with small capital who will spend part of it in a home in the country, instead of that class who are content to live anywhere and anyhow for years, getting all they possibly can out of the land at a minimum of expense.

PEKING HONORS DR. ANGELL  
NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.—Dr. James B. Angell, president emeritus of the University of Michigan, has received the honorary degree of LL. D. from the University of Peking, China.

## TWO MEN IN SLOOP START ACROSS ATLANTIC TODAY

Bearing messages from Mayor Fitzgerald to officials of cities where they expect to make calls, Lawrence J. Moran and Joseph P. Higgins of East Boston are to sail late this afternoon from Wood Island park, East Boston, in their 14-foot sloop, the Wink, for a trip across the Atlantic. On the trip, which they expect will occupy four months, they will de-

pend for food mainly on passing ships. The course they have mapped out will take them along the coast as far as Newfoundland, then directly across the ocean, keeping constantly in the line of the ocean steamers, and practically in constant communication with ships going both ways. Provincetown will be the first stop.



Capt. Joseph Higgins aboard the Wink

## BILL PROHIBITS INTERLOCKING DIRECTORATE

Currency Amendment Would Bar Man From Being a Director in More Than One Bank

WASHINGTON.—The currency bill was considered Thursday by both the House Democratic caucus and the conference of the Democratic members of the Senate committee on banking and currency. A minor amendment was voted into the bill in the caucus, with the Neely amendment to prohibit any man from being a director of more than one bank pending.

Representative Wingo of Arkansas declared that if the caucus should vote down the interlocking directorate prohibition amendment it would furnish the Republicans with a charge that the Democratic party had surrendered to men who made contributions to the Wilson campaign fund.

Chairman Owen issued a formal statement reiterating that impression: that he was opposed to the administration currency bill were "without foundation."

HAMILTON FISH NOMINATED  
NEW YORK.—Hamilton Fish, Jr., one time Harvard football captain and son of Hamilton Fish, has been nominated for member of the Assembly by the Democrats of Putnam county, N. Y.

## DEVILS LAKE, N. D., WINNING NOTE AS WHOLESALE CENTER



Postoffice in Devils Lake, N. D.

DEVILS LAKE, N. D.—On the north side of the largest body of water in the state lies Devils Lake, a city of 5500 population with clean, tree-lined streets, attractive homes, handsome public buildings, good schools and substantial business blocks, and the trade center of 5,000,000 acres of rich farming land. Shipping facilities are afforded by two transcontinental railroads, the Soo and the Great Northern, and Devils Lake is fast becoming an important wholesale center and a city of small factories. Just now it is popularly called the "Central Convention City" and "North Dakota's Watering Place." Long scenic highways circle the lake and reach by way of Sully's Hill National park to Ft. Totten Indian reservation, and the city is rapidly becoming a gathering place for tourists. For three weeks in mid-summer the North Dakota Chautauqua is held on the shores of Devils Lake and transportation by the only interurban electric railway in the state is being provided for visitors. The lake, which is the largest in the Northwest outside of the Great lakes, is a summer playground. Its waters are saline, rather like those of the ocean.

## BISHOP CHANGE UP IN OCTOBER

NEW YORK.—Final action will be taken on the proposed amendment to make the office of presiding bishop of the Episcopal church elective in the house of bishops instead of having its succession based on seniority in the order of consecration when the general convention is held in this city in October. The convention held in Cincinnati in 1910 favored this change. By the constitution no amendment can be made until it has been adopted at one triennial meeting of the general convention and confirmed at the next.

## CREDIT MEN CHOOSE BOSTON

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—At the close Thursday of the convention of the National Association of Retail Credit Men Boston was chosen for the next convention, and Sidney E. Blanford of Boston was elected vice-president of the association, succeeding D. F. Hallahan of Spokane.

## BOATMEN WANT LIGHTS ON CANOES

WORCESTER, Mass.—Motorboat owners at Lake Quinsigamond will present to Chief of Police George H. Hill next week a petition requesting that every canoe, rowboat, skiff and launch on the lake be equipped with at least one light. About 100 signatures have been obtained, and it is expected that by Monday every one of the 250 motorboat owners on the lake will sign the paper. They contend that there is every reason why canoes and rowboats should be equipped, as the smaller craft go along in the darkness, giving no indication of their presence, while the motorboats announce their approach by the exhaust of their engines.

TURNERS FALLS HAS NEW CONCERN  
TURNERS FALLS, Mass.—The Montague Company has been chartered which it is expected will be of much benefit to Turners Falls. It is practically a land development company and is an offshoot of the Turners Falls Company.

## IMMIGRANTS AND THE FARM

Editorial Observation of Southern Plans Raises Questions as to New England Following

THERE has been no lack of sentiment in New England in favor of the immigrants who overcrowd the cities being induced to go out into the country and develop the farm lands that are now quite neglected or only partly utilized. Sentiment enough, and some effort to bring about the fulfillment of it, but not any marked results. The farms have only in some sections gained in recent years through immigrant ownership, and where there has been gain it has come through other agencies than a public effort to induce the newcomers to take to the land. In some regions, the Connecticut valley for one, there has come to be a large alien ownership of farm lands and a consequent increase in the production of crops through the application of the industry of all the members of usually numerous families. But the cities have not been seen yielding up any of their excess, and the statistics of this transfer, if available, would not display any great diversion of the in-flood of foreigners.

New England has cause to make note of the organized effort of certain Southern states to bring about what is talked about in the North. Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee have combined in the effort to get immigrants into the country, not so much with the intention of relieving the cities—that is not the Southern problem—as to develop the unpeopled regions of the valley. The citizens of these states have not stopped with passing resolutions and distributing what is called literature, printed in a language unknown to the people it is desired to reach, but have organized on a business basis and gone about practical means of inducing a new turn in population. This week has seen the sending of the officials to New York to confer with the railroad magnates in the development of schemes to bring about the countrywide movement.

Familiar view of the attractions of the Mississippi valley plantation country does not give the impression that it can be made attractive to nearly the same degree as the farm lands of the North. That this is not true of all the region in these states needs hardly to be said, but in the pleasantest places there could not be said to be more than a fraction of the attraction of New England. Difference in the nativity of the immigrants would lead to a selection of one or the other, and the Mediterranean people would easily adjust to the South. Certainly results will come. The determined effort of the trade interests of the four states now in combination, to get people to the waiting lands, can hardly fail of some measure of success.

Will New England watch this campaign, and possibly gather some wisdom as to her unused or partly used regions? Farm lands in New England are by no means the inactive property they were a few years ago. The best tillage lands have much advanced in valuation. There is not the same difficulty in disposing of a farm. The spectacle of a homestead of 100 acres selling for less than the cost of the buildings upon it is not com-

mon now. But there is still the need of people, the chance for the home to be acquired cheaply, the land that needs stirring, the opening for a wholesome and happy home for the immigrant—a situation that offers no uncertain invitation to organized effort to make it count.

Here and there in New England there is example of the possibility of developing land to a high state of fruitfulness that was unguessed in long ownership in some old family. In southeastern Massachusetts is a state institution of recent construction located on a tract of nearly 500 acres, contiguous farms of the average sort, barely producing enough when taken by the state to support the people occupying them, now become a garden spot, its marshes drained, its hillsides cleared and made into orchards, its brush land broken up and made to yield crops, altogether a clear showing of what may be done with untold areas of nonproducing or only partially producing land in the states of this group.

The boards of trade and chambers of commerce and the railroad men of New England, in the period of progress that appears now to be opening after the one of unlimited discussion and slight advance, will do well to take note of the enterprise of the lower Mississippi, and make the application of its policies to the northern need and opportunity.

## STORE NEWS

Miss E. F. Nolan, buyer of veilings for the Jordan Marsh Company, arrived in New York from Europe on Tuesday, and is expected to be in her department today.

Among the Gilchrist Company employees who are away for vacations are Frank Smith, buyer of kitchen furnishings, who is at Sandown, N. H.; F. W. Small, shoe buyer, who is at York Beach, Me., and Horace H. McLeod, clothing buyer, who is away for two weeks.

Mrs. C. Phillips, buyer of costumes for the William Filene's Sons Company, who sailed recently for Europe, expects to be gone until the last of September.

Mrs. Harriet M. Gardner, buyer of pictures for the Henry Siegel Company, returned this week from her vacation.

Mrs. Alice Prendergast of the linen department of the Shepard Norwell Company is spending two weeks at Nantucket.

Buyers in New York include T. J. Graham of the R. H. White Company, Mrs. A. E. Deegan of A. Halliarn & Co., Miss J. E. Rowell and Miss Moss of the Jordan Marsh Company, and F. M. Spear of the William Filene's Sons Company.



## PLAN FOR MORE CADETS AT WEST POINT ADVANCED

Present Falling Off In Size of First Year Class Could Be Remedied By Earlier Appointments Say Officials

### SECRETARY MAY ACT

WASHINGTON—Military authorities are facing a problem at West Point, because of failure to obtain a full quota of cadets for this year's first or "plebe" class. This is not a new condition at the military academy but this year the situation is more acute than it has been heretofore.

Recent reports from the military academy show that, while the cadet battalion now in camp numbers 615, the class that entered this year is still short about 50. There was a still larger shortage between the time the congressional nominations were due on March 4, last, and the past week, but this was made up partly by a special examination held on July 1. From this examination 18 new cadets were secured, while 108 candidates and alternates failed.

Various reasons are assigned for the failure to obtain the requisite number of new cadets each year. The military authorities assert that the fault lies with senators and representatives who have the nominating power. In Congress it is asserted that the entrance examinations were too strict. In other quarters it is said that the attractions of modern business life are too great, and that young men are turning to the more remunerative commercial pursuits.

In support of their contention that the entrance examinations are too strict, members of the House gave instances in a recent debate, of the failure of candidates they had nominated, asserting that the examination in mathematics was too stiff. The congressmen also have contended that at times the physical examination has been of such character as to cause the rejection of candidates, although some of them had been examined by equally competent persons before they ventured to submit themselves to the West Point authorities.

Answering the charges of congressmen, the military authorities assert that the government, at West Point, gives the young men a highly valuable special education, and that candidates should be fully prepared to begin the course of study that will fit them for commands in the army.

The government not only gives these young men a highly valuable and special education during their four-year term, but it also maintains them during that time," said a high officer of the army today. "Therefore the young men who are nominated for cadetships should be well grounded before they attempt the examination. We in the army do not regard the examination as too strict, in view of the character of the education given."

Concerning the assertions that business life of the present day is more attractive to the youth of the country, this same officer said that among the millions of young men in the country, there is always a certain number who have the military leaning, and who from early boyhood aspire to enter West Point.

"It must be remembered that the majority of the candidates for West Point cadetships come from the rural communities, and not from the large cities," said this officer, "and that in few instances have these boys had an opportunity to find out about the remunerations of commercial positions. Therefore any assertion that the attractions of commercial life keep young men from West Point is not susceptible to proof."

What the military authorities regard as the real reason for the failure to recruit the entrance classes up to the required strength each year, is the failure of senators and representatives to make the nominations in time for the regular annual examinations.

"Senators and representatives do not know that they have these cadetships at their disposal, or else they forget about them when they have been notified of that fact," is the explanation offered by a military man.

It has been intimated in military circles that the secretary of war may, without giving offense to members of Congress, intimate to them that he looks to them to make the nominations promptly, and if the senators and representatives do not act in time to have their young men take the examinations in March, preceding the entrance in June, the secretary himself should make these nominations.

The military authorities in Washington will call upon the authorities at the military academy for comments on the situation, in the hope that there will be a solution of the present difficulty and that next year there will be a larger "plebe" class.

The appointments to be made on the nominations of senators and representatives in Congress prior to the entrance examination that is to be held on March 31, 1914, are to fill the places of those candidates who failed at the recent examinations and to succeed the members of the class of 1913, who will finish three years of their course in June, 1914, a total of about 250 cadetships. To fill these existing and prospective vacancies for 1914, nominations have already been received from 57 senators and representatives.

## SENATOR WEEKS PREPARES NINETY-FIVE AMENDMENTS TO THE UNDERWOOD BILL

Changes Recommended by Massachusetts Man Said to Embolden Every Request Made by His Republican Constituents—Would Delay Cotton Schedule

WASHINGTON—Ninety-five amendments to the pending tariff bill have been prepared by Senator Weeks, embodying every request made on him in this direction by his constituents. The amendments are being offered by him as the various items affected are reached in the formal reading of the bill from day to day. The list represents nearly every kind of industry and activity in Massachusetts from biscuit making to the collection of art treasures and from the importance of bananas to the manufacture of pianos.

Senator Weeks has caused to be kept a detailed record of every communication received bearing on the tariff, and a compliance with every request is contained directly or indirectly in some amendment. Each amendment carries a memorandum telling who requested it. Ever since the tariff correspondence began to come in at the beginning of the session, Louis Warner, the senator's secretary, and W. M. Stuart, a tariff expert from Lawrence, Mass., have had this task in hand, and have completed it within the past few days.

Among the proposed amendments of major importance industrially, Senator Weeks asks that schedule K, the woolen schedule, take effect March 1, 1914, instead of Jan. 1, as proposed in the bill as amended by the Senate committee. Duties on woolens and cotton goods are advanced and the clause in the bill placing a tax on cotton futures is stricken out. Shoe machinery is taken off the free list. The House bill is indorsed in many respects, several amendments being to restore provisions that have been amended by the Senate committee and the Senate caucus.

Under this heading Senator Weeks asks that the Senate agree to the House provision placing works of art unrestricted on the free list, also removing the restrictions from books printed in foreign languages so that anyone may bring them in free. Prohibition of entry to plumage for millinery purposes, in accordance with the House provision, which the Senate modified to include only egrets and osprey plumes, is asked. Ivory tusks, bananas, camphor, barley malt, nuts, castor beans and seeds, buckwheat flour, rye and rye flour, crude amberoid, woolen blankets worth less than 40 cents per pound, spices, steel grit, shot, distilled oils, fruit extracts, uncut diamonds and other precious stones, manufactured emery and Bibles are among the items Senator Weeks would have restored to the free list from the dutiable lists in the Senate bill.

One amendment asks that all life insurance companies be granted the same exemptions under the income tax that are allowed to mutual insurance companies. Another proposes to restore the House provision placing retaliatory duties upon wool pulp from countries imposing duties on pulp products from the United States. Duties on many items are changed from

straight ad valorem duties to specific duties and combined specific and ad valorem duties.

Artists' paints are given 25 per cent duty instead of 20; castile soap is changed from 10 per cent to 1 1/2 cents per pound, and other soaps are raised from 5 to 20 per cent; celluloid is raised from 40 to 65 per cent; formic acid from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents; oxalic acid reduced from 1 1/2 to 1 cent; starch raised from 1/2 to 1 cent a pound. Furniture is raised from 15 to 35 per cent. Sawed cabinet woods, veneers and Spanish cedar are all raised slightly.

A great number of detailed amendments raising rates on the textile products are included. Knit underwear is raised from 30 to 45 per cent; single jute yarns from 20 to 35 per cent; cotton, flax, hemp and jute hose from 7 to 15 per cent; webbing from 30 to 60 per cent; cotton shirts and collars are raised to 45 cents a dozen plus 15 per cent, and linen shirts and collars from 30 per cent to 40 cents a dozen plus 20 per cent; woven sacks from 10 per cent to 1/4 cent a pound plus 15 per cent; ready made wool clothing from 35 to 60 per cent; mohair goods generally are given increases; combed wool or tops raised from 5 to 15 and yarns from 15 to 20 per cent, the House rates.

Articles of food are given higher duties. Out meal is raised from 33 cents a hundredweight to 1 cent a pound, oats from 6 to 15 cents a bushel; plain biscuits are reduced from 25 to 20 per cent, while sweet and nut cakes are raised from 25 per cent to a graduated rate of from 20 to 50 per cent. Fish in oil are reduced from 25 to 20 per cent, while other fish are maintained the same as the bill now has it, 15 per cent. Caviar and other roe are retained at 30 per cent and smoked fish raised from the free list to 1/2 cent a pound. Candy is raised to a graduated rate, varying according to grades from 20 to 25 per cent. A 10 per cent duty is placed on cattle and sheep that the bill makes free.

Photographing papers are raised from 15 to 25 per cent, brooms and broom corn raised from 15 to 40 per cent, while brushes are advanced from 26 to 50 per cent. Horn combs are raised from 25 to 50 per cent. Miners safety lamps are taken from the free list and given 10 per cent. Manufacturers of bone, chip, grass, horn, india rubber, etc., are raised to 50 per cent from rates varying from 10 to 25 per cent. Jewelry rates are raised generally. Plain writing papers are raised from 25 per cent to 3 cents a pound plus 15 per cent.

Senator Weeks may not offer all of these amendments, but he has them all on his desk in the Senate chamber ready to offer as each schedule is read. When some other senator offers an amendment that meets his requirements Senator Weeks reserves his on that item, but when no other senator offers a satisfactory amendment, Senator Weeks then proposes the one he has prepared.

## PRODUCTION OF TALC IN UNITED STATES INCREASES

WASHINGTON—Talc is found in the United States, California excepted, in the belt of crystalline rocks extending more or less continuously through the Atlantic states from Vermont to Georgia. The 10 producing states are California, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, 1912 was \$1,097,483, a decided gain over Pennsylvania, Vermont and Virginia. 1911. New York is far in the lead, with an output which brought \$656,270, and Vermont is second, with \$245,679.

The most important use of talc is in the manufacture of paper, to make it opaque. To render paper fit to be written on without the ink spreading, it is treated with certain chemicals, and the process is called sizing. Afterwards talc is used as a filler, to prevent the sized paper from being transparent. Book and writing paper is treated in this way.

Talc is also used extensively in the manufacture of rubber, not only being mixed in the rubber throughout its body, but rubbed on the surface to free the rubber from the molds.

In the sizing and bleaching of cotton fabrics talc is also used extensively.

On account of its high insulating qualities, with reference both to electricity and heat, talc is used in the manufacture of many forms of insulators, among which may be mentioned the covering of electric wires, switchboards and the flooring and of electric stations.

Talc is also used in the manufacture of certain forms of shade cloth and curtains, and it forms an important ingredient in many soaps, especially of the lower grades. Its slippery feel fits it to be used alone or mixed with oil for lubricators. In dry form it is commonly used to dust into gloves or shoes before they are tried on for the first time, as well as into tubes or conduits through which other bodies are to be moved.

Much powdered talc is used in the manufacture of paints, especially of waterproof paints, as well as for foundry facing in casting iron. It is also used in dressing skins and leather and in the ceramic arts.

Then, too, considerable talc is used by the manufacturers of gypsum wall plasters, in which as a binder it takes the place of hair, asbestos or wood fiber.

It is also used for covering steam pipes.

One of the greatest demands for talc in the United States comes from the manufacturers of pencils, gas tips and high-grade insulators.

Then comes the manufacture of toilet articles of various kinds, where talc has a rather wide use.

The facts and figures set forth here are taken from a recent publication of the geological survey, in which the production of talc and soapstone is set forth in details by states for the year 1912.

SR. LEGUIA BOUND NORTH PANAMA—Former President Augusto B. Leguia of Peru, exiled by President Billinghurst for alleged conspiracy, arrived here Thursday, saying he is on his way to New York.

## BUREAU TO BEGIN STUDY OF NEGRO SCHOOLS IN SOUTH

Under Lead of Dr. T. J. Jones Research Into Working of Institutions Will Be Made

WASHINGTON—Under the direction of Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, extended study will be made for the United States bureau of education of private and advanced educational institutions for negroes in the South and a report of results will be published.

The work is to be done in cooperation with the Phelps-Stokes fund, which contributes money for investigations into negro educational work. The commissioner of education has decided on having the researches made after finding that in the South there is duplication of effort in some sections and neglect in others.

A schedule of questions has been prepared and is being filled by Dr. Jones and those associated with him, after careful investigation of the schools. These questions relate to the history of the institutions, their present condition, their management, their religious and social activities, and the work of graduates and former students. Attention will also be given to the relation of the schools to their communities.

## MANY NEW USES FOR TELEPHONES TOLD BY EXPERT

Employed to Record Temperature in Fruit Orchard, While Divers, Foresters, Miners and Others Find Them Serviceable

### HELP IN COST KEEPING

CHICAGO—W. D. Lindsay, secretary of the Western Electric conference, at the meeting at the LaSalle hotel, told of new and novel uses to which the telephone is being put.

"An automatic telephone temperature recorder has been placed in an Idaho fruit orchard," he said. "Lines radiate in all directions from a central office and connect with thermometers. When the temperature falls below a certain point the operator at central is notified automatically and she arouses the farm hands who go out with their smudge pots to protect the crop from frost."

"Divers, working in groups of two and three, may now talk with each other and to men stationed above the water, by means of improved telephone systems."

"The 'chou-phon' is now installed in limousine automobiles so that persons sitting in the rear of the car may talk with the chauffeur."

"Portable telephones are carried by foresters, who are thus able to send word quickly of forest fires and other dangers."

"A special device has been perfected for making rescues in mines. That the rescuer may breathe more freely the transmitter is placed on his throat, and he carries coils of wire to allow him to go for miles into the mine."

"A rather novel new field for the telephone is in the work of cost-keeping in large business establishments. The first system of this kind that I know of has been installed in Chicago by Marshall Field & Co., in the garment repair department. Each job is numbered. The workman does not keep a time record, but telephones the time of starting and finishing the job to the bookkeeper through a telephone on his bench. This system will soon be in use in many factories."

"It is not probable that the telephone will be used on moving trains or ships. The wireless system has been experimented with for years but no satisfactory results have been achieved."

## PLEA MADE FOR BEAUTIFYING THE SCHOOL GROUNDS

The grounds around the schoolhouse should be a model for the surrounding vicinity, says a writer in the Nebraska Farmer. It is the place where the children spend a great deal of their time and where the parents often meet for social and business purposes. It is a bond between the patrons of the district—a place of common interest.

If the farmers would only spend a little of their time to encourage their children to plant trees, shrubs and flowers in the spring or on arbor day, what a beautiful place could be made of the school grounds. Trees and shrubs beautify a place more than anything. Planting at random does not result in as much improvement as following a well arranged plan, prepared by the teacher and pupils or by the patrons. Wonders can be worked by the careful planting of a few trees and shrubs, brought from the homes of the school children.

Every school ground should have a fence around it, not only to keep the stock off, but for the improvement it affords in the looks of the place. If the district cannot afford to build a fence, on entertainment given by the school and aided by the cooperation of the patrons will provide the necessary funds. A bluegrass yard should be started.

A well appearing school ground, well arranged and beautiful, is more than merely pleasing to the eye. It betters the condition of the community surrounding it. The land in the district has a higher value. The appearance of the school grounds and the building is often the "bone of contention" between the interested persons in the buying or selling of a farm.

## CITY RATEPAYERS PLAN TO STRIKE

BRANTFORD, Ont.—Ratepayers of Brant avenue have formed a taxpayers' strike project, reports the Toronto Mail and Empire. Owing to the condition of the roadway they will refuse to pay the charges thereon when tax bills are due in October. They defy the city to discontinue for taxes on each property holder, and propose to fight the matter out in the courts. Although the paving company has received several ultimatums to repair the street, nothing has been done.

## PLAN TO BUILD LAKE IN PARK

FT. COLLINS, Col.—A plan which involves one of the biggest improvements made in Estes Park has been launched by a party of Ft. Collins and Estes Park business men headed by F. P. Stover, reports the Denver Republican. The idea is to make a big lake in Horseshoe park, where lies a natural basin which can easily be filled with water from the mountains by the construction of a dam across the lower end.

## How Important is Advertising to the Reader?

THE village cobbler in times past simply supplied the people, where he had his shop, with shoes and increased his business by personally calling attention to the merits of the work he did. Today the modern shoe factory, having increased its ability to supply not only the village but a much greater area with shoes, must create a demand faster than can possibly be done by personal solicitation.

## In the Newspaper Columns

the manufacturer can tell many more people the good qualities of his product and sell faster. This advertising, published beside the news of the day, the advertiser hoped by some chance would be seen and then impress its message. Other and unscrupulous manufacturers, relying upon catching the stranger's dollar rather than in holding the steady patronage of satisfied customers, misrepresented and falsified. This naturally resulted in the withholding of their patronage by newspaper readers both from the legitimate and the dishonest advertiser.

Since that day, however, when great business leaders instituted the one-price-to-all and money-refunded-if-not-satisfied policies, the standards of advertising have been steadily raised and the same honesty and sincerity of purpose obtains in the advertising of firms located far away as does in their home offices. By the exclusion of all advertising save that which is unquestionable and fair, Monitor readers receive the maximum of assurance that by dealing with Monitor advertisers the claims of those advertisers will be found just and satisfaction will result.

## Advertising is a Necessary Force in Business

—necessary to the advertiser and to the public who have been educated to follow it, and its removal from the realm of accidental attention to the important position it now occupies makes it purposeful and certain of results. You will do yourself a real service by following the advertising in the Monitor each day.



## ALCO MAKERS QUIT AUTO FIELD; LOSS ALLEGED

American Locomotive Company  
Will Close All Plants but  
Promises to Supply Parts to  
Owners for Five Years

### SIX MILLION INVESTED

NEW YORK—The American Locomotive Company, one of the three largest makers of automobiles in this country, has announced that it has decided to abandon the manufacture of automobiles.

This decision was reached by the board of directors at a meeting on Aug. 13, but nothing was said about it until after a second meeting held Thursday. None of the officers of the American Locomotive Company could be reached last night, but the following statement was given out on behalf of President W. H. Marshall, who is at Cape Cod:

"The directors of this company, at a meeting held on Aug. 13, decided to discontinue the manufacture and sale of automobiles and motor trucks.

"The company takes this opportunity to assure all owners of Alco vehicles that arrangements will be made to furnish them with repair parts for a period not less than five years to come; further, that it will fulfill in every respect its obligations given under guarantee to its customers."

The American Locomotive Company engaged in the manufacture of high-priced cars in 1906, when it obtained the American rights to the Berliet car. Skilled mechanics were brought here from the Berliet plant in Lyons, France, and an immense factory was built in Providence. The new car proved an immediate success from the buyer's standpoint.

The Alco has been among the highest priced cars made in the United States, most of the pleasure cars selling for \$8000. In the past three or four years the company has been pushing the manufacture and sale of heavy trucks as a more profitable end of the business. It ranks third among the American manufacturers of commercial vehicles.

In the past year 85 per cent of its business has been in trucks and 15 per cent in pleasure cars. It makes more taxicabs than any other concern in the United States. The Alco has enjoyed the distinction of being the only automobile to win the Vanderbilt cup twice. It won the great classic in 1909, and repeated the performance in 1910.

So far as could be learned last night from men familiar with the company's affairs, the Alco car is not to be made by any other company, and the plant at Providence will be dismantled. It is said that the American Locomotive Company has \$6,000,000 invested in the manufacture of motor cars.

There are 1200 employees at Providence, where high salaries have been the rule. It is understood that all of the employees other than those needed for the maintenance of service stations and in the manufacture of parts have been given 30 days' notice.

Besides the Providence plant, the company occupies an entire building at Broadway and Sixty-second street, with a lease having 14 years more to run. At Long Island City it has a completely equipped service plant, with a building which cost \$100,000, where parts worth \$125,000 are carried in stock. At Chicago it has a branch costing \$112,000, while a service station on the Pacific coast is valued at \$175,000. In Philadelphia a building is leased by the company at an annual rental of \$25,000, and one in Boston at \$15,000.

The factory at Providence has a real estate value of \$1,000,000, and is said to be the most complete plant of its kind in this country. It contains a large amount of costly special machinery, a large chemical laboratory, testing grounds, and service station.

Automobile men say that the Alco always has been sold at a loss, owing to the remote location of its plant, the cost of getting raw material to Providence, and delays in making deliveries. The latter factor is said to have played an important part in running up costs.

It is asserted that one-third of the company's output in recent years has reached the market after the season has passed. One well-known authority in the trade said last night that the company operated at a loss of \$600,000 last year.

In an attempt to lower unit costs by increasing the volume of sales Harry S. Hout was engaged as general sales manager two and a half years ago. At that time the company had only four agencies. With a liberal advertising appropriation Mr. Hout began an aggressive campaign, which resulted in an increase of 365 per cent in the sales and the acquisition of 89 agencies for placing the cars. Mr. Hout left the Alco Company last March to take the New York agency of the Lozier.

The company's trucks have been big sellers. The company had the distinction a few months ago of obtaining the largest single order ever placed for motor cars. This called for the delivery of 80 large trucks for the mail-carrying service in this city. These cars are now in operation.

**DR. PEARSON TO TEACH HISTORY**  
LEXINGTON, Va.—Dr. Chilton C. Pearson of Richmond has been appointed acting professor of the department of history at Washington and Lee University.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### MIDDLEBORO

The stone crusher that has been located at South Middleboro, where the stone has been crushed for the jobs on the Cape, will next week be moved to the new state job at East Freetown.

The firemen have completed arrangements for the annual field day to be held Labor day. There will be a ball game between the Hose 6 team and a mixed team, running races, fire tests and tug-of-war.

### NEEDHAM

The selectmen have decided to grant a permit for a motion picture theater on Highland avenue to Eugene F. Lawlor, who will remodel the disused car barn of the Middlesex & Boston street railway.

The Needham Heights Cricket Club will play the Brockton club at Brockton tomorrow afternoon, and will be entertained by the Brockton club after the game.

### WINTHROP

C. P. Floyd will have charge of the meeting at the Baptist church this evening, which was postponed from Thursday evening. After the service a business meeting will be held.

There will be an open swimming race from Cottage Park hotel tomorrow afternoon under the direction of Henry Safford, the swimming instructor.

### CHELSEA

A special meeting of the aldermen for the drawing of jurors and other business will be held Monday night.

### WINCHESTER

A series of baseball games have been arranged between the Winchester and Woburn teams, to be concluded Labor day with a game in each place.

Arrangements are now completed for holding an exhibition of the work of the playgrounds on Manchester field next Friday afternoon.

### EVERETT

Both the Democratic and Republican city committees are to hold their annual outings and shore dinners tomorrow. The Democrats at Hotel Brenton, Nahant, and the Republicans at the Relay house, Bass Point.

### MEDFORD

Invitations have been issued for a reunion of the thirty-ninth Massachusetts regiment, to be held in the armory in this city Sept. 6. There will be a dinner and business meeting.

### WHITMAN

Miss Carolyn Holbrook has been elected teacher of the Cortland school, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Pearl Costello.

F. C. Drake and A. Southworth of Brockton have leased the Whitman bowling alleys and will open them Sept. 1.

### MELROSE

At a conference of the mayor, city solicitor and city clerk today it was decided to name two Progressives as election officers in each of the wards of the city, and in each of the precincts in ward 7.

### BRIDGEWATER

The townspeople desire an officer on duty at Simmons corner from 4:30 until 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Rev. Joseph Eames, rector of Trinity church, has received a call from St. Johns Episcopal church of Taunton.

### HOLBROOK

The Brookville Athletic Association holds a field day on the Brookville playgrounds Labor day.

### SOMERVILLE

There will be an athletic meet at Somerville field, Sept. 6.

The third Universalist church of West Somerville will reopen the first Sunday in September.

The Daily vacation Bible school will hold its commencement exercises this evening at 7:30 in the Sewall street church.

### READING

Joseph O. Carroll has resigned as sub-master of the high school and will go to the technical school, Fall River, in September to teach chemistry and physics. He has been athletic manager here.

The Christian Endeavor Society will give a lawn party and entertainment this evening at the Union Congregational church in North Reading.

### PEMBROKE

The entertainment in the Assembly hall tomorrow evening will include readings by Grace S. Cole of Boston and a concert by a Brockton orchestra.

### WAKEFIELD

For the first time in the town's history three voting precincts have been established and the new one, on the West Side, will be opened for the first time at the primaries.

The Salem Cadet band will give the fourth concert in the municipal series on the park this evening.

### RANDOLPH

Miss Mildred Allen, teacher of stenography in the Stetson high school, has resigned.

The selectmen will give a hearing at their rooms tonight.

### ABINGTON

The school committee has postponed the opening of the fall term of the Adams school until Sept. 15.

### ROCKLAND

The annual reunion of companies F and G, forty-third regiment, will be held at Ridge Hill grove, Norwell, on Wednesday.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Army Orders

**WASHINGTON**—Following changes in the coast artillery corps are ordered: Col. J. W. Ruckman, coast artillery corps, relieved command Ft. Mills, P. I., and of the coast defenses of Manila, Bay, to take effect Dec. 15, and then proceed to United States for assignment.

Col. H. C. Davis, coast artillery corps, relieved command Ft. Washington, Md., and of coast defenses of Potomac, proceed to Manila, P. I., and assume command Ft. Mills and coast defenses of Manila Bay about Dec. 15.

Lieut. Col. G. F. Landers, coast artillery corps, relieved command Ft. McKinley, Me., and assigned to Ft. Washington, Md., and upon relief Col. H. C. Davis, assigned to command Ft. Washington and coast defenses of Potomac.

Maj. C. P. George, U. S. A., retired, relieved New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, N. M., to take effect Aug. 31, and proceed home, and so much of orders July 28 as relates Maj. George on Oct. 1 is amended, accordingly.

Maj. D. S. Clark, U. S. A., retired, is relieved Blee Military Academy, Macon, Mo., to take effect Sept. 1.

Capt. E. N. Macon, U. S. A., retired on own application, detailed professor of military drill and tactics at New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, N. M., to take effect Sept. 1.

Capt. H. L. Laubach, twenty-third infantry, placed on list detached officers and Capt. H. J. Price, infantry, removed therefrom.

Capt. Price assigned to twenty-third infantry.

Capt. S. P. Vestal, U. S. A., retired on own application detailed instructor in military drill and tactics at Mt. Tamalpais Military Academy, Cal.

Capt. B. Enochs, general staff, relieved general staff corps, to take effect Sept. 24.

Capt. A. L. Conger, eighteenth infantry, placed on list detached officers, to take effect Sept. 25, and Capt. B. Enochs, general staff, removed therefrom, to take effect Sept. 24.

First Lieut. L. R. Magruder, coast artillery corps, relieved assignment to seventy-second company, placed on unassigned list and detailed inspector-instructor coast artillery reserves of Georgia, proceed to Savannah, Ga.

Capt. Enochs assigned to eighteenth infantry.

Second Lieut. T. DeW. Milling, fifteenth cavalry, to Hammondport, N. Y., temporary duty.

Leaves of absence: Capt. M. Michael, general staff, four days; Lieut. Col. J. H. Beaman, fourth infantry, ten days, and Capt. M. P. Andrews coast artillery corps, two months.

### Navy Orders

Lieut. (junior grade) F. M. Knox, detached the Washington, to home, wait orders.

Lieut. (junior grade) C. C. Gill, detached the Alabama, to home, wait orders.

Ensign Lewis Hancock, Jr., to command the C-2.

Assist. Surg. R. H. Foster, medical reserve corps, commissioned from July 29, 1913.

Chief Gunner David Hepburn, placed on retired list of officers from Aug. 14, 1913, in accordance with section 1433 of the revised statutes, to home.

Machinist C. F. Beecher, to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

### Revenue Cutter Orders

Capt. D. F. A. De-Otte appointed sub-board to conduct examination for promotion of Second Lieut. M. S. Hay, Aug. 22.

Second Lieut. M. S. Hay report to Capt. D. F. A. De-Otte on Aug. 23 for examination for promotion.

Capt. W. F. Boskirk, restored to active duty Aug. 26 and assigned the Mohawk, Aug. 27.

Second Lieut. T. A. Shanley, detached the Unalga to the McCulloch.

Third Lieut. C. E. Anstett, 30 days' leave of absence from Sept. 15.

Third Lieut. C. C. Von Paulsen, relieved temporary duty the McCulloch, detached the Snomish and ordered to the Unalga.

Second Lieut. W. J. Keester, preparatory orders to the Manning.

Constructor J. Q. Walton ordered to depot, revenue cutter service.

Second Lieut. J. J. Hutson to the Woodbury for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. F. A. Nichols, 30 days' leave.

### Movements of Vessels

The Glacier from San Diego to Mare Island.

The Dolphin arrived at New York yard.

The Stringham from Norfolk to Annapolis.

The Illinois arrived at southern drill grounds.

The Arctus arrived at Port Arthur, Texas.

The Alabama arrived at Hampton roads.

The Nashville from Boston to New York.

The Cyclops arrived at Norfolk yard.

The Hannibal from North river, New York city, to Portsmouth, N. H.

The Jupiter arrived at Tiburon, Cal.

The Capote from Boston to Philadelphia.

# Classified Advertisements

RATES: Display—1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 18c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 15 lines to the inch. Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 12c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 15 lines to the inch.

## CLEVELAND ADVERTISING

### BANKS—CLEVELAND



How would you like to take a course in saving money?

The course is interesting, educational and will result in much good to all who desire to undertake it. The entrance fee is merely your desire to save. This you must have.

While getting instruction you will receive 4% interest from this company on all sums placed with it.

Call or send for the yellow card.

Capital and Surplus  
Five Million Dollars

## PATENTS—CLEVELAND

**PATENTS PROCURED**  
and ideas developed. Special machinery designed and built. C. B. SMITH, 4112 Prospect Hippodrome, Cleveland, O.

## Cleveland Merchants

may send Monitor advertising to 725 Osborn bldg.

## MACDOWELL MUSIC FESTIVAL HEARS NEW VOCAL WORK

PETERBORO, N. H.—The music festival of the MacDowell Association settlement here attracted a large and appreciative audience Thursday to hear American musicians conduct their own work on the first concert day. The feature of the varied program was the initial performance of a cantata, "The Poet and the Dryad," by A. Cyril Graham of Chicago. The piece is Mr. Graham's first orchestral work.

The solo parts were skillfully handled and beautifully sung by Reinald Werrenath and Monica Graham Stults, both having voices suited to peculiar needs of out-of-doors singing.

Edgar Stillman Kelly was greeted warmly when he rose to conduct the movements of his well known and musical "Aladdin" suite on Chinese themes. The Misses Wilson, daughters of the President; the English ambassador and his wife, Sir Cecil and Lady Spring-Rice; Mrs. Henry Holt of New York, and many musicians and friends of the association were present. Rehearsals are in progress for the remaining concerts of Friday, Saturday and Sunday, when Mr. Hackett and Harold Henry will appear as soloists.

## PHILADELPHIA USES SEMAPHORE FOR ITS TRAFFIC

PHILADELPHIA—This city is the first to use the semaphore for regulating street traffic. The device is in operation at the intersection of Broad and Chestnut streets, where traffic is heaviest, according to Philadelphia officials.

It is similar to those used on railroads, except that it is operated by the crossing policeman by hand. It can be seen by drivers, or chauffeurs a block away. Capt. Martin H. Ray, "systematizer to the director," invented the apparatus. Director of Public Safety Porter said today he will install the semaphore on all downtown street crossings if the one at Broad and Chestnut proves a success.

## NEW SHORT LINE CONTRACT IS LET

SPOKANE, Wash.—The contract has been let for the construction of the last link in the line that will give Spokane a short route to Vancouver, B. C., says the Chronicle. The work covers 35 miles of railroad building between Hope and Princeton, on the extension of the Coal-mont & Coquihalla railway, which is to be used jointly by the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern and Canadian Pacific railroads.

The amount of the contract is \$3,500,000, an average per mile of \$100,000.

## UNIVERSITY SUES FOR LEGACY TAXES

ST. LOUIS—Suit has been started in the probate court by the University of Missouri against certain philanthropic legacies under the will of the late Joseph Pulitzer, owner of the New York World and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

One suit is for the payment of an inheritance tax of \$14,450 on sums set aside from earnings, and the other is for an inheritance tax of \$4500 on bequests made to editors and managers of the Pulitzer papers.

## WHERE TO MARKET

# SHATTUCK & JONES

INCORPORATED  
FISH  
TELEPHONE 1437 RICHMOND NO. 128 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON

# ISAAC LOCKE & CO.

97, 99 and 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET  
FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND HOTHOUSE PRODUCTS  
Special attention given family orders

## REAL ESTATE

### REAL ESTATE WANTED

Would like to lease, with option of purchasing, place near enough Boston to commute; 10 acres or more for fruit and chicken raising; give full particulars, as advertiser leaves for West shortly. Address X 583, Monitor Office.

### REAL ESTATE—NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY—For sale, new hollow tile house, 11 rooms, 3 baths, 1 lavatory, laundry, etc.; electric light, artistically decorated, ready for occupancy. Also large 3-story house, 12 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements. Large lot with stable. For Rent, completely furnished, 14-room house, 4 baths, with all modern improvements. Location best in the city. For particulars address D. C. IVINS, room 908, Park Row building, New York City.

### REAL ESTATE—LOUISIANA

IN NEW ORLEANS  
FOR SALE, or trade for Dallas, Texas, property, beautiful 8-room modern house in garden district of New Orleans, price \$7500. Add. Owner, P. O. box 1069, Dallas, Texas.

### REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK

100 SMALL FARMS with buildings, \$500 to \$2000; some with stock and tools. Write for catalog. ABANDONED FARMS CO., 39 Cortland st., New York.

## EDUCATIONAL—DETROIT

KINDERGARTEN INSTITUTE—Will open September 15, 1913, at 833 East Grand Blvd., designed for the training of teachers in Froebel's theory and practice as adapted to children from three to seven years of age. Including courses in songs, games, simple occupations and the art of story telling, for the use of mothers, mothers' helpers and nursemaids. Phone Ridge 2947 or write to MISS ANTONETTE SAILER, 243 Medbury ave., Detroit, Mich.

## PORTLAND, ORE., FOUNTAINS ARE CITIZEN'S GIFT

Twenty-Five Bronze Drinking Places, Made Possible by S. Benson, Are Distributed Throughout Downtown District

## MOUNTAIN WATER

PORTLAND, Ore.—Twenty-five bronze drinking fountains, costing \$500 each, have been given to this city during the past year. The water provided at the bubbling places is Bull Run water, which comes from Mt. Hood, 60 miles from the city, and is always cool. The fountains are placed throughout the downtown district and hundreds of grateful persons



ONE OF WESTERN CITY'S FOUNTAINS  
Hundreds enjoy cool water that comes 60 miles from Mt. Hood

enjoy them daily. Each fountain gives forth about 4000 gallons each day.

It is generally conceded in Portland that the installation of these fountains has lessened the sale of intoxicants in the city to a considerable degree. The donor of this gift, S. Benson, has recently announced his intention to devote a large part of his fortune to the bringing about of an amendment to the federal constitution, introduced by Senator Spooner, prohibiting the manufacture of spirituous beverages in the United States.

## PLANS ARE OUT FOR PUT-IN-BAY

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Members of the General Assembly and other guests invited to be a part of the state party at the Put-In-Bay celebration next month will receive letters soon asking them if they are going and urging an immediate answer.

Vacancies in the state party caused by the failure of any guests to go will be filled from the military delegation originally selected. Answers to the letters must be received on or before Aug. 28. This is the result of a conference between Governor Pothier and the committee.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 6039-6041 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

## WHERE TO MARKET

# SHATTUCK & JONES

INCORPORATED  
FISH  
TELEPHONE 1437 RICHMOND NO. 128 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON

# ISAAC LOCKE & CO.

97, 99 and 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET  
FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND HOTHOUSE PRODUCTS  
Special attention given family orders

## CHARLES W. SHARP

High Meats Cleanliness, Fancy Fruits  
Grade Quality and Value  
Poultry, Provisions and Vegetables  
Within a minute's walk of South Station. Tel. 177 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON

Phones  
1806-1807-1808  
Oxford

## PORTER'S MARKET

149-151 Summer Street  
BOSTON  
For 45 Years the "Store of Quality"  
ALL GOOD THINGS TO EAT IN ALL SEASONS  
"DELIVERIES"



**ROBERT J. M. FYFE**  
SUCCESSOR TO SHARP & FYFE  
Choice Meats, Poultry, Fruits and Vegetables  
Orders of \$3.00 and over expressed prepaid.  
Tel. F. H. 1552 132 Summer Street, Boston

## COAL—DETROIT

## COAL—DETROIT

# HURRY UP!

And Take Advantage of our QUARTER-OFF SALE of

Furnace Hard Coal Chestnut Coal

7.25 7.50  
TON TON



MILAN, A LEADING INLAND  
TENNESSEE SHIPPING POINT

View of Main street in Milan, Tenn.

MILAN, Tenn.—A town of more than 1000 people, Milan is located in Gibson county, 85 miles northeast of Memphis. It is in the center of a fruit-growing district, and is one of the main inland shipping points in west Tennessee, being located on the Illinois Central and Louisville & Nashville railroads. Milan has a number of prosperous business houses, three banks, three cotton gins, a stove factory and a flour mill. It also is supplied with public water and lights, and has five churches and a fine high school building.

SOUTH AMERICA PUT IN CLARK  
COLLEGE COURSE IN HISTORY

WORCESTER, Mass.—Offering a number of new courses, President Edmund C. Sanford announced on Thursday the plans of Clark College, which opens in September.

There will be two new courses in the department of history, the first being "Current History, Latin America." The history of the various countries will be

studied first, with the aim of making clear the present situation; this will be followed by a consideration of international diplomacy, political problems, system of government, race questions and economic and industrial situations. This course will be in charge of Prof. Charles H. Blasleske.

The second course will be a conference

class without lectures, in English history, conducted by Prof. N. S. D. Gray.

There is a new course in the department of physics with Prof. John C. Hubbard in charge.

Prof. Samuel P. Capen will have charge of a new course in the department of pedagogy, entitled "Public Education." Prof. Haven D. Brackett will have a

new course called "Greek Tragedy in English." This will deal with Greek tragedy as represented in the works of Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides. All the readings will be done in English translations, for the most part in verse.

In the department of Latin, Prof. Charles R. Randolph will have a new course called "Sallust's Jugurtha."

FT. PLAIN, N. Y., LOOKS TO  
COMPLETION OF BARGE CANAL

FT. PLAIN, N. Y.—Situated on the historic Mohawk river, Ft. Plain is a town of about 3000 inhabitants and looks forward to the near approach of the time when the river will be used as the barge canal, making a convenient waterway between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic ocean. Two railroads, the New York Central and Hudson River and the New York, West Shore & Buffalo, pass through the village, as does also the Erie canal. The town has 12 manufacturing plants, most important of which are knitting mills, a silk mill, furniture factory, desk factory, machine shop, creameries and lumber yard. There are six churches, two banks, a high school, a second-class postoffice and a public library. Ft. Plain contains two miles of paved streets and two state roads enter the village. Surrounding Ft. Plain is an excellent farming country.



Portion of Canal street, Ft. Plain, N. Y.

MONITORIALS  
By NIXON WATERMAN

## REMINDEES

The truth in these four lines expressed  
Should often be rehearsed:  
It costs no more to hope the best  
Than to expect the worst.

The number of persons who pay their money for grandstand seats where they must hearken to the shouting of peanut vendors and other similar disturbing annoyances proves that there are still a great many people who are very fond of baseball.

If the proposition to have the Kansas City horses work only 10 hours a day is put to a vote no doubt many more of the patient animals will vote "yea" than "nay."

## FAVORITES

The average youngster hesitates,  
In choosing which he means to be,  
The President of the United States  
Or a winning baseball pitcher, see?

The railroad from Ottawa to Hudson Bay is being pushed to completion. Peary did well to get in early and discover the north pole while the achievement stood for more than it may some time when everybody can reach it from anywhere on the map in a Pullman without change of cars.

The fine and valuable hop crop reported from California indicates that the hop farmers are getting rich with a hop, skip and a jump.

LUMBERING CHIEF INDUSTRY  
IN TOWN OF WINLOCK, WASH.

Loading logs on flat cars by steam power at Winlock, busy Washington community

WINLOCK, Wash.—This town of 1000 population is situated on the Northern Pacific railroad about half way between Tacoma, Wash., and Portland, Ore. Lumbering is the principal industry. There is one sawmill with a capacity of 100,000 feet in 10 hours, and one logging camp that ships 20 cars of logs per day. Cars carry about 8000 feet each; logs are from 16 to 80 feet in length and from 10 inches to five feet in diameter. The logs are brought from the timber lands about six miles distant and dumped into the pond, and then reloaded by steam power onto flat cars and taken to the Columbia river, where they are dumped again into the water, rafted and towed to the mill. The companies have about 20 miles of logging railroad. Winlock is also the center of a fine farming and dairying district. The local creamery discharges about \$4000 per month for cream. There is a large area of logged land adjacent to the town where thrifty and industrious farmers soon can make comfortable homes and become independent. Some of the most prosperous farmers here began on such lands.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

## Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E. BOSTON AND N. E.

## HELP WANTED—MALE

AMERICAN BOY, high school education, to learn stationery business. WM. M. I. BAKER, 14 Federal st., Boston.

BAKER WANTED—Young man as second or third in line up-to-date bakery; steady work to right man; must have references; apply immediately; will pay fare. GUS QUALITY BAKERY, 9 Centre st., Woburn, Mass.

BOOK FORWARDER in Malden; \$15 per week and up. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOY WANTED, 17 or 18 years of age, to learn the jewelry business. W. M. I. BAKER, 14 Federal st., Boston.

CLERK, young man, some mechanical experience in Lexington, \$10-\$12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COREMAKER, in the city; \$15 per wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DEMONSTRATOR, coal efficiency, 5 yrs. exp. on Hawley down draft system, out of town; \$40-45c. per hour. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ELECTROTYPY BUILDERS and molders wanted, experienced, for steady work in an open shop; no labor trouble; good pay to right man. Apply giving age, experience and wages expected, to GEO. P. STEPHEN JR., secretary Emp. Bureau, Manufacturers' Exhibit, New Haven, Conn.

RECTOR, mechanical, experienced in steam engine and boiler work. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FINISHER, hardwood, in Cambridge; \$2.50 per day. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GASFITTER, licensed, union; \$3.54 per day. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HANDY MAN in a garage, in Brighton, \$12-\$15 per week. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MACHINIST, experienced in gasoline engine repairs, in city; \$10-12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MAN AND WIFE for small country hotel; wife for home cooking, man for light general work; neatness essential; small wages; good home; year round; can use daughter for table work. W. L. POTTER, Nauset Inn, Orleans, Mass.

MECHANIC, A. I. man, experienced in auto work, in city; \$15 per week. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

METAL pattern maker in the city; 30-35c per hour. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

METAL pattern maker in W. Lynn, 35c per hour. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MILLING machine hands, experienced, in city; \$15-\$20 per week. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ORDER ROUTE CLERK, in grocery or provision store, Dorchester; Protestant; pleasant address; understand cutting meat and fish. Address by mail only, C. SUMNER, 50 Chestnut st., Dorchester, Mass.

PLUMBER, licensed, young man, in Roxbury; \$12 per wk. to start. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PRESS FEEDER, job and cylinder, in Milford. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PRESS FEEDER, job, in the city; \$10 per wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SALESMAN in a bakery wagon, in city; must have A-1 references; Protestant; position offers excellent opportunity for advancement. GILCHRIST CO., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER in the city, \$10 per week to start. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SCRAPER hands in Lynn, 30-35c per hour. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SHOW CARD WRITER WANTED—A young man with some department store experience wanted as an assistant; the position offers excellent opportunity for advancement. GILCHRIST CO., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER in the city, \$10 per week to start. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STITCHERS, foxing and back stay, in Everett, 30c per hour. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TEAMSTER, first-class, wanted; steady and temperate man; not afraid of work and must be kind to horses; 8 hours and good pay to right man. A. FLORIAN, care D. A. SHEPHERD, No. Grafton, Mass.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE

LINEN ROOM WOMAN in city, first-class hotel, \$18 month, board and room. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LINEN ROOM WOMAN, experienced, first-class hotel in city, \$22 per month, board and room. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MAN AND WIFE for small country hotel; wife for home cooking, man for light general work; neatness essential; small wages; good home; year round; can use daughter for table work. W. L. POTTER, Nauset Inn, Orleans, Mass.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER wanted to do general housework and assist in care of two children; good home for right parties. A. B. RIDGE, Huntington Chambers, Boston; tel. 1265 B. J.

OFFICE GIRL, clean and dute office in Back Bay, couple of hours per day. \$5-6. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PAPER BOY MAKERS, exp. on bench work, in city; \$3.57 per wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PATENT LEATHER REPAIRER, exp. shoe factory in S. Boston, piece work. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PRESSER, exp. on lace curtains, South Boston; \$7.58 per week. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

REFINED WOMEN WANTED—Wish to do limited number of inexperienced people to learn to become saleswomen in various departments; this is an excellent opportunity for an energetic, ambitious woman to associate herself with a fast growing, exclusive store and secure a permanent position. Apply to J. H. BLOUNT, 313 Huntington av., Boston.

SALESWOMAN, first-class, in city; \$10-12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS—Wanted, white, Protestant, young man under 35, good stitching, capable of doing all the work of a seamstress. Apply to J. H. BLOUNT, 313 Huntington av., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, some bookkeeping, must be A-1, in city; \$10-12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, temporary, large dept. store in city; \$8-10 per wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER for summer hotel at table \$25 month, board and room. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, experienced, wanted for hotel exchange; must be neat, quiet and capable. Apply to H. W. WATKINS, Hotel Victoria, Boston.

WATKINS, first-class, in B. R.; \$10-12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WATKINS, first-class, in B. R.; \$10-12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WATKINS, first-class, in B. R.; \$10-12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WATKINS, first-class, in B. R.; \$10-12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WATKINS, first-class, in B. R.; \$10-12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WATKINS, first-class, in B. R.; \$10-12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WATKINS, first-class, in B. R.; \$10-12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WATKINS, first-class, in B. R.; \$10-12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WATKINS, first-class, in B. R.; \$10-12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WATKINS, first-class, in B. R.; \$10-12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WATKINS, first-class, in B. R.; \$10-12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WATKINS, first-class, in B. R.; \$10-12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WATKINS, first-class, in B. R.; \$10-12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WATKINS, first-class, in B. R.; \$10-12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Two salesladies, one for confectionery and one for crackers, in large grocery store; must thoroughly understand their business and come well recommended; good positions to the right parties. Address for interview, MANHATTAN MARKING CO., P. O. Box 65, Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—Middle-aged general housework maid; good cook and laundress; family of two in Albion st., B. R. SEARS, 426 Boylston st., Boston.

WANTED—General housework for small family; must be clean, experienced and able to cook. German, Swiss or Canadian preferred; ref. req. MRS. STANTON, 6 Chestnut st., Boston. Haymarket 2550.

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework; must be good cook and furnish references. Apply until Monday morning, 128 Pleasant st., Arlington, Mass.; after that at House of Nary Yard, Charles Town, Mass.

WIRE STITCHER, exp. city, middle-aged woman preferred. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; comfortable home; engage Sept. 1; interview Aug. 22, 10-12 o'clock, or write MRS. C. D. HAYES, 113 Tremont bldg., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; willing to do the regular work of family of 3 adults in Boston suburb; apply by letter only, giving qualifications and experience. R. F. ALVORD, 79 Milk st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; willing to do the regular work of family of 3 adults in Boston suburb; apply by letter only, giving qualifications and experience. R. F. ALVORD, 79 Milk st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; willing to do the regular work of family of 3 adults in Boston suburb; apply by letter only, giving qualifications and experience. R. F. ALVORD, 79 Milk st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; willing to do the regular work of family of 3 adults in Boston suburb; apply by letter only, giving qualifications and experience. R. F. ALVORD, 79 Milk st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; willing to do the regular work of family of 3 adults in Boston suburb; apply by letter only, giving qualifications and experience. R. F. ALVORD, 79 Milk st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; willing to do the regular work of family of 3 adults in Boston suburb; apply by letter only, giving qualifications and experience. R. F. ALVORD, 79 Milk st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; willing to do the regular work of family of 3 adults in Boston suburb; apply by letter only, giving qualifications and experience. R. F. ALVORD, 79 Milk st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; willing to do the regular work of family of 3 adults in Boston suburb; apply by letter only, giving qualifications and experience. R. F. ALVORD, 79 Milk st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; willing to do the regular work of family of 3 adults in Boston suburb; apply by letter only, giving qualifications and experience. R. F. ALVORD, 79 Milk st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; willing to do the regular work of family of 3 adults in Boston suburb; apply by letter only, giving qualifications and experience. R. F. ALVORD, 79 Milk st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; willing to do the regular work of family of 3 adults in Boston suburb; apply by letter only, giving qualifications and experience. R. F. ALVORD, 79 Milk st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; willing to do the regular work of family of 3 adults in Boston suburb; apply by letter only, giving qualifications and experience. R. F. ALVORD, 79 Milk st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; willing to do the regular work of family of 3 adults in Boston suburb; apply by letter only, giving qualifications and experience. R. F. ALVORD, 79 Milk st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; willing to do the regular work of family of 3 adults in Boston suburb; apply by letter only, giving qualifications and experience. R. F. ALVORD, 79 Milk st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; willing to do the regular work of family of 3 adults in Boston suburb; apply by letter only, giving qualifications and experience. R. F. ALVORD, 79 Milk st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; willing to do the regular work of family of 3 adults in Boston suburb; apply by letter only, giving qualifications and experience. R. F. ALVORD, 79 Milk st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; willing to do the regular work of family of 3 adults in Boston suburb; apply by letter only, giving qualifications and experience. R. F. ALVORD, 79 Milk st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; willing to do the regular work of family of 3 adults in Boston suburb; apply by letter only, giving qualifications and experience. R. F. ALVORD, 79 Milk st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; willing to do the regular work of family of 3 adults in Boston suburb; apply by letter only, giving qualifications and experience. R. F. ALVORD, 79 Milk st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; willing to do the regular work of family of 3 adults in Boston suburb; apply by letter only, giving qualifications and experience. R. F. ALVORD, 79 Milk st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; willing to do the regular work of family of 3 adults in Boston suburb; apply by letter only, giving qualifications and experience. R. F. ALVORD, 79 Milk st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; willing to do the regular work of family of 3 adults in Boston suburb; apply by letter only, giving qualifications and experience. R. F. ALVORD, 79 Milk st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted; willing to do the regular work of family of 3 adults in Boston suburb; apply by letter only, giving qualifications and experience. R. F. ALVORD, 79 Milk st., Boston.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

RYVEL, salesman, or foreman of manufacturing department of paper house, residence Pittsfield, age 34, married, good experience, good references. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2300.

CARD GRINDER on cotton would like situation in some New England mill. A. J. LEIGER, 18 Ship st., Newburyport, Mass.

CARPENTER desires employment; good on repairing and altering. FRANK D. RODGERS, 31 Woodbury st., Boston.

CARETAKER or generally useful man (middle-aged), good appearance, active, temperate, excellent character, thoroughly trustworthy, willing and obliging, wants care of country home or estate; would act as companion or chaperon, body guard or servant, care for horse or team or learn to run auto; good home and permanent position desired; salary nominal. R. CAPES, Lakewood, N. H.

CASHIER or clerk, exp. manager of provision store, Roxbury, 30, married; 23 yrs. exp. in grocery business. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 02 2060.

CHAUFFEUR (colored) wants a position with a private family; willing to go anywhere and drive any make of cars; can do own repairs. HAMILTON BERRY, 30 Pleasant st., Everett, Mass. Phone Tremont 2000.

CHAUFFEUR wants position in private family; has 16 years experience; willing to work. GEORGE SANDERSON, 69 West St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR or COACHMAN, married, desires position; own repairing; would do some general work. ROBERT WILLIS, 142 West St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR wants position driving; experienced and references; good mechanic. A. COOPER, 40 Oliver st., Somerville, Mass.; phone 50, 107-W.

CHAUFFEUR, English, wants position in private family; willing to do general work; best references. JOSEPH WILLIS, 227 Cypress st., Brookline, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, single, wants situation; repairing and driving experience; willing to work. FRANK PREVETT, 126 Bremen St., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; 8 years experience in driving; good mechanic. English, Protestant; willing to go anywhere. J. H. GUARD, 80 River St., Brighton, Mass.

CHEMIST, 9 years' laboratory experience; graduate of University of California; graduate of Technology Institute. CHARLES F. WILSON, 10 Acadia pk., Somerville, Mass.

CLERK, grocery, ref. Waverley, 23, married, good exp. and ref. \$15 per wk.; mention 10353. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 02 2060.

CLERK, accountant or office manager, experience hardware and electrical salesman, residence Roslindale, age 35, married, 10 yrs. exp. and references. \$200-\$300 per annum; mention 10353. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 02 2060.

CLERK, residence Boston, 55, married, good experience and references, awaits an offer. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 02 2060.

CLERK, res. Hyde Park, 18, single, good exp. and education; \$10 per wk.; mention 10353. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 02 2060.

CLERK or first-class waiter, hotel or restaurant; 10 yrs. exp. and references; mention 10353. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 02 2060.

CLERK, exp. and references, desires employment. WM. H. TILSON, 21 Newton st., Brookline, Mass.

COLLECTOR or stock clerk, handy with tools, residence Roxbury, 30, married, good exp. and references. \$12-\$15 per wk.; mention 10353. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 02 2060.

COLLECTOR or stock clerk, handy with tools, residence Roxbury, 30, married, good exp. and references. \$12-\$15 per wk.; mention 10353. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 02 2060.

COLLECTOR or stock clerk, handy with tools, residence Roxbury, 30, married, good exp. and references. \$12-\$15 per wk.; mention 10353. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 02 2060.

COMPOSITOR, job and ad, residence Boston, 30, single, good experience and references. Knowledge of French and German. \$15-20 per week. Mention 10353. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 02 2060.

COMPOSITOR, job and ad, residence Boston, 30, single, good experience and references. Knowledge of French and German. \$15-20 per week. Mention 10353. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 02 2060.

COMPOSITOR, job and ad, residence Boston, 30, single, good experience and references. Knowledge of French and German. \$15-20 per week. Mention 10353. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all



# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

**BOOKKEEPER** (d. c.) of experience would like position; capable of taking charge of books; references. MISS J. KINCAID, 65 Terrace av., Waltham, Mass.

**BOOKKEEPER**, ledger clerk, typist, ref. Boston, age 38, even exp., and ref. \$12 per week. Mention 10555. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2600.

**BOOKKEEPER**—Young lady (24) desires position; experienced, good references and command of English. Address: Mrs. C. A. Thompson, 115 Main st., Malden, Mass.; phone 225-V.

**CARETAKER**—Refined woman with 2 children would care for a small home in exchange for rent; anywhere in Massachusetts; near high school; can supply best of references. MRS. A. A. HUNT, 10 Talbot av., Dorchester, Mass.

**CARETAKER** or housekeeper—Position wanted to care for a small home; good home more than wages; city or country; best references. MISS T. HARDING, 16 Broadway, Bangor, Me.

**CASHIER**—Wants position, or to take charge of lunch room; 15 years experience. B. M. SMALL, 21 Wellington st., Boston; tel. 1422-T.

**CASHIER**, experienced, desires position or any other work to be done nights. M. MACDONALD, 1195 Tremont st., Boston.

**CASHIER**, ref. 1000, married, good exp. and ref. \$10 per week. Mention 1077. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2600.

**CHAMBERWOMAN**—Neat, trustworthy, experienced Swedish girl wants chamber work or light housework. ELLA BUCKAU, 10 Greenway, Boston.

**CHAMBERWOMAN** (colored) for mornings, office work, ladies' apartments to take care of. MISS GUSKIE BARN, 40 Corning st., Boston.

**CLERK**, exp. bakery salesgirl, ref. Roxbury, 10 per week. Mention 1061. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2600.

**COMPANION** or governess—Young lady, college educated, desires position. Address: HELEN G. POST, P. O. Box 64, Portsmouth, N. H.

**COMPANION**, assistant, mature, care of refined household, or housekeeper, experienced American woman would like position. GRACE HOWARD WINTHROP, 81 Main st., Springfield, Mass.; care C. H. Mather, 26 South Main st., Reading, Mass.

**COOK** or general housekeeper (Swedish) wants situation in private family; good references; city or country. ANNE M. NUSEN, 50 Canal st., West Medford, Mass.

**COOK-HOUSEKEEPER**—Middle-aged woman wants situation with or without her child over 2. MRS. ANNA PHILLIPS, 81 W. Rutland st., Boston.

**COOKING OR HOUSEWORK**—Wanted in family by neat, reliable colored woman. ELLIE STEWART, 64 Shawmut av., Boston.

**DAY WORK** or office cleaning wanted by colored woman. MARGARET NICHOLS, 203 Camden st., Boston.

**DAY WORK**—Wanted by a capable woman, laundry or cleaning. LOTTIE SYLVEIRA, 162 Massachusetts av., Boston.

**DAY WORK**—Wanted by Mrs. A. BROWN, 200 York st., Boston.

**DRESSMAKER**—Wanted like work by day; first-class experience on gowns and waists. MRS. GALLOWAY, 58 Templeton st., Dorchester.

**DRESSMAKER**, experienced, would like work during August; prices reasonable; references furnished. STELLA E. MORRILL, 15 Virginia st., Dorchester, Mass.

**FARM MANAGER**—Agricultural teaming, private and public, good buttermilk; one child; both competent; very highly recommended; strictly temperate. MR. GEORGE HENDRICK, 151 Greens Farms, Conn.

**GENERAL HOUSEWORK**—Wanted in small family. ELIZABETH KENNEDY, 185 Washington st., Boston.

**GENERAL HOUSEWORK**—Wanted by colored girl. EDNA HEWITT, 104 Harvard st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

**GENERAL WORK**—Wanted by a girl who can furnish best of references; in or out of town. MARY RHODES, 86 Centre st., Boston.

**GENERAL WORK** by day or hour wanted; office cleaning, etc. ETHEL ROCHE, 730 Shawmut av., Boston.

**GENERAL WORK**—Wanted in Newton or Brighton by two colored girls; references. Address LILLIAN SEWELL, 14 Hammond st., Boston.

**GENERAL WORK** in small home or apartment desired by refined, capable American girl; small Protestant family of adults preferred; wages \$20 monthly. Address MISS D. NICHOLS, 453 Shawmut av., Boston; tel. Trem. 1200.

**GIRL** (17) wants position in private family; work must be light; prefer care of child. Address MISS M. F. NUTE, 22 School st., Boston.

**HOUSEKEEPER**—American Protestant woman desires position in refined home of elderly couple; good home preferred to large wages. MRS. M. F. VANCE, 40 Illinois av., Somerville, Mass.

**HOUSEKEEPER**, companion, dressmaking or hotel position desired by American Protestant woman; good cook and seamstress; can take full charge. HELEN HOYT, 17 Bealington av., Beachmont, Mass.; Tel. Revue 1000.

**HOUSEKEEPER**—Competent American with son (5) desires position; small family; no other work; references. Address: MRS. ALICE B. RUNDQVIST, 5 Bailey st., Dorchester, Mass.; tel. Milton 724-2.

**HOUSEKEEPER** wants situation with elderly couple; reference given. MRS. MARY E. DAYTON, 34 Millet st., Dorchester, Mass.

**HOUSEKEEPER** (30) wants position where she may have son of 7. MRS. POWERS, 325 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

**HOUSEKEEPER** wants position in hotel or as a live-in woman in hotel; would prefer to work in hotel. J. M. POWERS, 10 Holbrook st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

**HOUSEKEEPER**, ATTENDANT OR COMPANION for elderly person—Position desired by a capable woman; English Protestant; can take entire charge. Address: MISS KATE ROBERTS, 65 W. Rutland st., Boston, Tel. 1357-W.

**HOUSEKEEPER** wants situation with adults employed or elderly couple; experienced in hotel work; references. Address: MISS HATTIE A. RENNEY, 9A Baker st., Cliftondale, Mass.

**HOUSEKEEPER**—Position wanted by young American woman; references; references. JEANNE PERKINS, 328 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

**HOUSEKEEPER** wants position where one or more men will be willing to go anywhere. MRS. FARLEY, 405 Beale st., East Milton, Mass.

**HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION** position wanted by a capable woman; references; with elderly couple or person; good home main object. MRS. ANNA MAY, 30 Maple st., Boston.

**HOUSEKEEPER** would like position near Boston in small family; not a maid's position. L. W. RICHARD, 20 Forrest st., Waltham, Mass. Phone 626-N.

**HOUSEKEEPER**—A thoroughly competent, middle-aged, American woman wishes employment as managing housekeeper (or companion), where one or more maids are desired; a good housewife; references; salary; city or country. MRS. J. S. RAY, 18 Brown st., Salem, Mass.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

**HOUSEKEEPER**—Woman past middle age wants position; best references given and required. Address: MRS. M. A. LAWRENCE, 15 Belmont st., Brockton, Mass.

**HOUSEKEEPER OR HOUSEWORKER**—Swedish woman wants position where she can have her child of 18 mos.; city or country; good references. MRS. LENA SWENSON, R. F. D. No. 2, Portsmouth, N. H.

**HOUSEWORK**—American woman would do light duties for pleasant home, small compensation; Cambridge preferred. Address: MRS. D. G. LESTER, 174 Columbus av., Boston.

**HOUSEWORK**—Colored girl wants place in small family; no Sunday work; permanent. Address: MISS KENDALL, 30 Roxbury, Mass.

**KINDERGARTNER**, experienced, wants position to help in best of references; willing to go to country or any place not too remote. MRS. HOWARD, 16 Broadway, Bangor, Me.

**LAUNDRESS** wants work to take home. MRS. MARY FRIERY, 2 Allard st., suite 2, Roxbury, Mass.

**LAUNDRESS** (colored) wants work to take home; outdoor drying; good references. MRS. W. H. BOONE, 4 Village st., Boston.

**LAUNDRY** and cleaning wanted by the day. C. ALLISON, 5 East Lenox st., Boston.

**LIGHT HOUSEWORK** wanted in small family in Cambridge by colored girl. Address: MISS MATTIE KEMP, 33 Parker st., Boston.

**MAID**—Neat, college educated, wants in office or colored. CINDERELLA COX, 13 Windsor st., Roxbury, Mass.; tel. Rox. 1842.

**MAID** in office—Colored girl wants situation. EUNICE B. STEWART, 100 Kendall st., Roxbury, Mass.

**MAID** (colored) wants situation with lady or children; will do chamberwork or attend office. JOSEPHINE SMITH, 95 Cambridge st., Boston.

**MATRON OR ATTENDANT**—Refined American Protestant, experienced in social work, is available Oct. or Nov. for matron or attendant. Address: MRS. A. B. RICE, care C. H. Mather, 26 South Main st., Reading, Mass.

**SEAMSTRESS** or cashier, ref. Boston, age 21, single, good exp. and ref. \$10 per week. Mention 1036. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2600.

**SEAMSTRESS**, exp. on shirt waists, ref. Boston, age 20, single, good exp. and ref. \$10 per week. Mention 1037. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2600.

**SEAMSTRESS**, exp. on dressmaking, ref. Boston, age 45, single, good exp. and ref. \$8 per week. Mention 1038. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2600.

**SEAMSTRESS** (desires work) by the day; competent. MRS. D. B. SMITH, 23 Wentworth st., Boston.

**SEAMSTRESS**, experienced on children's clothes and underwear, will alter or mend; 10 per day and car fare. E. KIMBALL, 181 Centre st., Boston.

**SEAMSTRESS**, colored, experienced on children's coats, hats, dresses, underwear, will prepare work, alter or mend; \$15 a day; references. Address: MRS. THOMPSON, 4 Riverside pl., Cambridge.

**SEWING AND PLAIN COOKING**—Colored woman of 60, highly recommended, wishes light work. MRS. HIBERNIA WARDELL, 181 Centre st., Boston.

**STENOGRAPHER**, experienced, desires position in practitioner's office. Address by letter only, M. W. MACY, 906 Tremont st., Boston.

**STENOGRAPHER** wants good position, out of town preferred; long experience. Address: MRS. JOHNSON, 7 Deering rd., Mattapan, Mass.

**STENOGRAPHER**, exp. d. c. bookkeeper, ref. Boston, age 27, single, good exp. and ref. \$10 per week. Address: MRS. E. OXFORD, 200 State st., Boston.

**STENOGRAPHER**—Platonic, age 22, single, good exp. and ref. \$10-12 per week. Mention 1032. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2600.

**STENOGRAPHER**—Young lady desires position; experienced; familiar with dictation. Address: MRS. H. H. WARD, 104 Harvard st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

**STENOGRAPHER**, experienced, college graduate, desires position in office or description of typewriting done neatly and accurately. M. ALSTIN, 15 Highland st., Boston.

**STENOGRAPHER**—Young lady with position; desires permanent position. MISS ANDREA DAHL, 230 Newbury av., Atlantic.

**STENOGRAPHER**—Young lady wants situation; right from business school; will take dictation. Address: MRS. HAZEL RYDER, Park av., Wakefield, Mass.

**STENOGRAPHER** with 5 years' experience, desires position; first-class reference. Address: MRS. G. H. GILLIN, 80 Lucerne st., Dorchester, Mass.

**WANTED** by industrious, reliable young colored girl; light housework or second work; small family where she can attend evening school 3 evenings a week; good references. Address: MRS. COOKE, 29 Braintree st., Dorchester, Mass.

**WATRESS**, experienced, wishes situation. Address: MRS. E. KILROY, 10 Cobb st., Boston.

**WORKING HOUSEKEEPER**—Position wanted by a capable woman; English Protestant; can take full charge. HELEN HOYT, 17 Bealington av., Beachmont, Mass.; Tel. Revue 1000.

**WORKING HOUSEKEEPER** wants situation with elderly couple; trustworthy; experienced in hotel work; references. Address: MRS. ALICE B. RUNDQVIST, 5 Bailey st., Dorchester, Mass.; tel. Milton 724-2.

**YOUNG MAN**, handy, bright, wanted to label and stencil goods in shipping department. ENGLANDER SPRING BROS., 200 W. 55th st., New York.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED-FEMALE

**CHILDREN'S DRESSES**—First-class hand, 12 E. 34th st., New York.

**DRESSMAKERS** and makers wanted on fine cutting and dressmaking; want family had experience with the best housewife. Address: J. S. MORRIS & CO., 112 Madison av., New York.

**EXAMINER**, experienced on the costumes and dresses. Call J. S. MORRIS & CO., 112 Madison av., New York.

**HORSEMAN**, experienced in care and training of blooded horses, desires position in first-class stable; private or club. Apply by letter to C. MCARTHY, 615 4th st., 3rd av., New York.

**LICENSED MOVING PICTURE OPERATOR** wants work afternoons and nights; 5 years' experience. J. WESLEY DAVIS, 625 Hagerman st., Tacoma, Philadelphia, Pa.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED-FEMALE

**CHILDREN'S DRESSES**—First-class hand, 12 E. 34th st., New York.

**DRESSMAKERS** and makers wanted on fine cutting and dressmaking; want family had experience with the best housewife. Address: J. S. MORRIS & CO., 112 Madison av., New York.

**EXAMINER**, experienced on the costumes and dresses. Call J. S. MORRIS & CO., 112 Madison av., New York.

**HORSEMAN**, experienced in care and training of blooded horses, desires position in first-class stable; private or club. Apply by letter to C. MCARTHY, 615 4th st., 3rd av., New York.

**LICENSED MOVING PICTURE OPERATOR** wants work afternoons and nights; 5 years' experience. J. WESLEY DAVIS, 625 Hagerman st., Tacoma, Philadelphia, Pa.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED-FEMALE

**CHILDREN'S DRESSES**—First-class hand, 12 E. 34th st., New York.

**DRESSMAKERS** and makers wanted on fine cutting and dressmaking; want family had experience with the best housewife. Address: J. S. MORRIS & CO., 112 Madison av., New York.

**EXAMINER**, experienced on the costumes and dresses. Call J. S. MORRIS & CO., 112 Madison av., New York.

**HORSEMAN**, experienced in care and training of blooded horses, desires position in first-class stable; private or club. Apply by letter to C. MCARTHY, 615 4th st., 3rd av., New York.

**LICENSED MOVING PICTURE OPERATOR** wants work afternoons and nights; 5 years' experience. J. WESLEY DAVIS, 625 Hagerman st., Tacoma, Philadelphia, Pa.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED-FEMALE

**CHILDREN'S DRESSES**—First-class hand, 12 E. 34th st., New York.

**DRESSMAKERS** and makers wanted on fine cutting and dressmaking; want family had experience with the best housewife. Address: J. S. MORRIS & CO., 112 Madison av., New York.

**EXAMINER**, experienced on the costumes and dresses. Call J. S. MORRIS & CO., 112 Madison av., New York.

**HORSEMAN**, experienced in care and training of blooded horses, desires position in first-class stable; private or club. Apply by letter to C. MCARTHY, 615 4th st., 3rd av., New York.

**LICENSED MOVING PICTURE OPERATOR** wants work afternoons and nights; 5 years' experience. J. WESLEY DAVIS, 625 Hagerman st., Tacoma, Philadelphia, Pa.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED-FEMALE

**CHILDREN'S DRESSES**—First-class hand, 12 E. 34th st., New York.

**DRESSMAKERS** and makers wanted on fine cutting and dressmaking; want family had experience with the best housewife. Address: J. S. MORRIS & CO., 112 Madison av., New York.

**EXAMINER**, experienced on the costumes and dresses. Call J. S. MORRIS & CO., 112 Madison av., New York.

**HORSEMAN**, experienced in care and training of blooded horses, desires position in first-class stable; private or club. Apply by letter to C. MCARTHY, 615 4th st., 3rd av., New York.

**LICENSED MOVING PICTURE OPERATOR** wants work afternoons and nights; 5 years' experience. J. WESLEY DAVIS, 625 Hagerman st., Tacoma, Philadelphia, Pa.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED-FEMALE

**CHILDREN'S DRESSES**—First-class hand, 12 E. 34th st., New York.

**DRESSMAKERS** and makers wanted on fine cutting and dressmaking; want family had experience with the best housewife. Address: J. S. MORRIS & CO., 112 Madison av., New York.

**EXAMINER**, experienced on the costumes and dresses. Call J. S. MORRIS & CO., 112 Madison av., New York.

**HORSEMAN**, experienced in care and training of blooded horses, desires position in first-class stable; private or club. Apply by letter to C. MCARTHY, 615 4th st., 3rd av., New York.

**LICENSED MOVING PICTURE OPERATOR** wants work afternoons and nights; 5 years' experience. J. WESLEY DAVIS, 625 Hagerman st., Tacoma, Philadelphia, Pa.

## EASTERN STATES

### HELP WANTED-FEMALE

**GIRL** or young woman (Protestant) wanted for house and chamberwork; no cooking; good home for willing, conscientious parties. MRS. ELISE ACRA, 411 West 21st st., New York.

**HOUSEKEEPER AND MOTHER'S HELPER** in family of adults and baby; must be thoroughly reliable; references required. MRS. CLARK N. BALDWIN, 421 N. Aurora st., Chicago, Ill.

**HOUSEWORK**—White girl for general housework by mother and daughter; laundry and cooking; good home and permanent home; call or morning. MRS. A. B. MORGAN, 546 W. 147th st., New York City.

**HOUSEKEEPER** wanted—Free rent basement room furnished in exchange for services; references. Call MISS CARRIE V. GOODMAN, 142 Underhill av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**HOUSEWORKER**—Business woman with 15-room flat, four roomers, wants reliable, experienced, steady worker; no cooking; flat work done on call Sunday or evenings. MISS HIGH, 520 W. 111th st., New York City.

**OPERATORS**—First-class hands on fine waists and skirts. BARNES, 12 E. 33d st., New York.

**PRESSES** experienced on fine costumes and dresses. Call J. S. MORRIS & CO., 112 Madison av., New York City.

**RIBBON WEAVERS** wanted and brood silk weavers, to learn ribbon weaving; well paid while learning; steady work. Apply at FINE SILK MILLS CO., 400 N. 10th st., Philadelphia.

**THREE SALESLADIES** wanted at once for retail candy store; steady position; salary \$100 per week. Address: THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-433 Hudson st., New York City.

**WANTED**—number of thoroughly experienced chocolate makers; steady work and good wages. Apply or address THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-433 Hudson st., New York City.

**WANTED**—Experienced German nursery maid or governess to care for two small children; references. Address: MRS. J. A. RYAN, 2403 Pacific av., Atlantic City, N. J.

**WANTED**—Girl for general housework; family of 4; no laundry; no washing; help with light house duties; no washing; good home. MRS. L. A. PROUTY, 607 N. 10th st., Oak Lane, Philadelphia.

**WANTED**—Refined woman for general housework; two children; must be trustworthy; apply by letter only. MRS. J. A. RYAN, 2403 Pacific av., Atlantic City, N. J.

**WORKING HOUSEKEEPER**—Wanted, companionable Protestant woman for family of 4; references. Address: MRS. J. A. RYAN, 2403 Pacific av., Atlantic City, N. J.

## EASTERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

**ADVERTISING MANAGER** and "ad" writer, good business experience (printer also), also strong character, good habits, ability; seeks position; references. Address: FERRIS, 49 North Eighteenth st., Harrisburg, Pa.

**AGENCY ADVERTISING MAN** seeks position of advertising manager for firm or publication; 12 years' experience; 12 years' experience. Address: FERRIS, 49 North Eighteenth st., Harrisburg, Pa.

**ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN**, seven years' office experience in design and construction, trained in architectural office, wishes to change position. Address: CHARLES R. COCKEY, 165 Broadway, rm. 730, New York.

**BOY** (16) desires permanent position to learn trade; has excellent talent for drawing. MRS. MARY, 219 W. 121st st., New York.

**CARE OF APARTMENTS** wanted, collecting rents, etc. LEANDER BUCK, 132 E. 125th st., New York.

**CARPENTER**, first-class, wants job day or contract. GEO. ROEDLER, 125 East 50th st., New York.

**CHAUFFEUR AND MECHANIC**, 10 years' experience on motor vehicles of all descriptions, wants driving or repair work. Address: J. J. PONTIUS, 38 and 4th av., New York City.

**CHAUFFEUR**, experienced mechanic and careful driver; references. Address: J. J. PONTIUS, 38 and 4th av., New York City.

**CLERK** in store—Position wanted by young woman, thoroughly experienced. Address: MRS. J. A. RYAN, 2403 Pacific av., Atlantic City, N. J.

**COMPANION**—Refined young woman desires engagement as companion to lady or gentleman; references. Address: MRS. J. A. RYAN, 2403 Pacific av., Atlantic City, N. J.

**COACHMAN**, married, with family, desires position on gentleman's place, preferably with cottage; all-round, handy man on general construction; good references; long experience and references; neat and reliable. Address: JAMES J. FARRELL, 229 Second av., New York.

**CONFECTIONER**, first-class on candies, ice cream, etc.; wants situation; city or country; small family where she can attend evening school 3 evenings a week; good references. Address: MRS. COOKE, 29 Braintree st., Dorchester, Mass.

**DOORMAN**, experienced, English, 32, height 5 ft. 11 in.; married. FRED ROEPEL, 29 E. 90th st., New York.

**DRAFTSMAN**—Young man with four years' experience, desires position; will go anywhere; moderate salary to start; excellent references. Address: MRS. J. A. RYAN, 2403 Pacific av., Atlantic City, N. J.

**DRAFTSMAN**, estimator or superintendent on general construction; long experience on apartment house and mill construction in Brooklyn; good references. Address: J. S. MORRIS & CO., 112 Madison av., New York.

**DRIVER**—Young man (22) wishes position; knows city. H. QUINN, 386 Second av., New York.

**DRIVER** wants work; city or country; reliable and temperate; best references. Address: J. S. MORRIS & CO., 112 Madison av., New York.

**ELEVATOR RUNNER** (27) wishes position; elevator or care fire. M. MORTON, 311 E. 63d st., New York.

**ESTIMATOR** for rough and finished carpentry; experienced in detailing; wages for subcontracting to mills; 30 years' experience in this work; references. Address: R. M. HARRIS, 347 Hamilton st., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

**EXPERIENCED SPECIAL AGENT** would like position with ins. co. to cover eastern and suburban New York territory. FRANK C. MILLER, 315 West Ninety-fourth st., New York.

**FIREMEN**—Two experienced men wanted for hard or soft coal; reliable; temperate; steady workers. Address: TONY GEORGIN, 324 Gaskill st., Philadelphia.

**GARDENER**, coachman, willing all-round man on country place; references. Address: J. S. MORRIS & CO., 112 Madison av., New York.

**MOTHER'S HELPER** and nurserymaid for small children and sewing; references. Address: MRS. J. A. RYAN, 2403 Pacific av., Atlantic City, N. J.

**RELIABLE COUPLE** would like position on gentleman's country place; under-stand all kinds of work; near New York; references. Address: MRS. J. A. RYAN, 2403 Pacific av., Atlantic City, N. J.

**SECRETARY**—Refined and well educated; desires position; references. Address: MRS. J. A. RYAN, 2403 Pacific av., Atlantic City, N. J.

**STENOGRAPHER** with executive ability, able to write intelligent letter without dictation; well educated; capable of taking full charge; salary \$20. DOROTHY INGRAM, 50 West 96th st., New York.

**WANTED**—Situations for young woman Indian girl as nurserymaid or for light housework in Brooklyn. SUSAN MALL, 406 DeKoven st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## EASTERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

**ADVERTISING MANAGER** and "ad" writer, good business experience (printer also), also strong character, good habits, ability; seeks position; references. Address: FERRIS, 49 North Eighteenth st., Harrisburg, Pa.

**AGENCY ADVERTISING MAN** seeks position of advertising manager for firm or publication; 12 years' experience; 12 years' experience. Address: FERRIS, 49 North Eighteenth st., Harrisburg, Pa.

**ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN**, seven years' office experience in design and construction, trained in architectural office, wishes to change position. Address: CHARLES R. COCKEY, 165 Broadway, rm. 730, New York.

**BOY** (16) desires permanent position to learn trade; has excellent talent for drawing. MRS. MARY, 219 W. 121st st., New York.

**CARE OF APARTMENTS** wanted, collecting rents, etc. LEANDER BUCK, 132 E. 125th st., New York.

**CARPENTER**, first-class, wants job day or contract. GEO. ROEDLER, 125 East 50th st., New York.

**CHAUFFEUR AND MECHANIC**, 10 years' experience on motor vehicles of all descriptions, wants driving or repair work. Address: J. J. PONTIUS, 38 and 4th av., New York City.

**CHAUFFEUR**, experienced mechanic and careful driver; references. Address: J. J. PONTIUS, 38 and 4th av., New York City.

**CLERK** in store—Position wanted by young woman, thoroughly experienced. Address: MRS. J. A. RYAN, 2403 Pacific av., Atlantic City, N. J.

**COMPANION**—Refined young woman desires engagement as companion to lady or gentleman; references. Address: MRS. J. A. RYAN, 2403 Pacific av., Atlantic City, N. J.

**COACHMAN**, married, with family, desires position on gentleman's place, preferably with cottage; all-round, handy man on general construction; good references; long experience and references; neat and reliable. Address: JAMES J. FARRELL, 229 Second av., New York.

**CONFECTIONER**, first-class on candies, ice cream, etc.; wants situation; city or country; small family where she can attend evening school 3 evenings a week; good references. Address: MRS. COOKE, 29 Braintree st., Dorchester, Mass.

**DOORMAN**, experienced, English, 32, height 5 ft. 11 in.; married. FRED ROEPEL, 29 E. 90th st., New York.

**DRAFTSMAN**—Young man with four years' experience, desires position; will go anywhere; moderate salary to start; excellent references. Address: MRS. J. A. RYAN, 2403 Pacific av., Atlantic City, N. J.

**DRAFTSMAN**, estimator or superintendent on general construction; long experience on apartment house and mill construction in Brooklyn; good references. Address: J. S. MORRIS & CO., 112 Madison av., New York.

**DRIVER**—Young man (22) wishes position; knows city. H. QUINN, 386 Second av., New York.

**DRIVER** wants work; city or country; reliable and temperate; best references. Address: J. S. MORRIS & CO., 112 Madison av., New York.

**ELEVATOR RUNNER** (27) wishes position; elevator or care fire. M. MORTON, 311 E. 63d st., New York.

**ESTIMATOR** for rough and finished carpentry; experienced in detailing; wages for subcontracting to mills; 30 years' experience in this work; references. Address: R. M. HARRIS, 347 Hamilton st., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

**EXPERIENCED SPECIAL AGENT** would like position with ins. co. to cover eastern and suburban New York territory. FRANK C. MILLER, 315 West Ninety-fourth st., New York.

**FIREMEN**—Two experienced men wanted for hard or soft coal; reliable; temperate; steady workers. Address: TONY GEORGIN, 324 Gaskill st., Philadelphia.

**GARDENER**, coachman, willing all-round man on country place; references. Address: J. S. MORRIS & CO., 112 Madison av., New York.

**MOTHER'S HELPER** and nurserymaid for small children and sewing; references. Address: MRS. J. A. RYAN, 2403 Pacific av., Atlantic City, N. J.

**RELIABLE COUPLE** would like position on gentleman's country place; under-stand all kinds of work; near New York; references. Address: MRS. J. A. RYAN, 2403 Pacific av., Atlantic City, N. J.

**SECRETARY**—Refined and well educated; desires position; references. Address: MRS. J. A. RYAN, 2403 Pacific av., Atlantic City, N. J.

**STENOGRAPHER** with executive ability, able to write intelligent letter without dictation; well educated; capable of taking full charge; salary \$20. DOROTHY INGRAM, 50 West 96th st., New York.

**WANTED**—Situations for young woman Indian girl as nurserymaid or for light housework in Brooklyn. SUSAN MALL, 406 DeKoven st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## EASTERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

**ADVERTISING MANAGER** and "ad" writer, good business experience (printer also), also strong character, good habits, ability; seeks position; references. Address: FERRIS, 49 North Eighteenth st., Harrisburg, Pa.

**AGENCY ADVERTISING MAN** seeks position of advertising manager for firm or publication; 12 years' experience; 12 years' experience. Address: FERRIS, 49 North Eighteenth st., Harrisburg, Pa.

**ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN**, seven years' office experience in design and construction, trained in architectural office, wishes to change position. Address: CHARLES R. COCKEY, 165 Broadway, rm. 730, New York.

**BOY** (16) desires permanent position to learn trade; has excellent talent for drawing. MRS. MARY, 219 W. 121st st., New York.

**CARE OF APARTMENTS** wanted, collecting rents, etc. LEANDER BUCK, 132 E. 125th st., New York.

**CARPENTER**, first-class, wants job day or contract. GEO. ROEDLER, 125 East 50th st., New York.

**CHAUFFEUR AND MECHANIC**, 10 years' experience on motor vehicles of all descriptions, wants driving or repair work. Address: J. J. PONTIUS, 38 and 4th av., New York City.

**CHAUFFEUR**, experienced mechanic and careful driver; references. Address: J. J. PONTIUS, 38 and 4th av., New York City.

**CLERK** in store—Position wanted by young woman, thoroughly experienced. Address: MRS. J. A. RYAN, 2403 Pacific av., Atlantic City, N. J.

**COMPANION**—Refined young woman desires engagement as companion to lady or gentleman; references. Address: MRS. J. A. RYAN, 2403 Pacific av., Atlantic City, N. J.

**COACHMAN**, married, with family, desires position on gentleman's place, preferably with cottage; all-round, handy man on general construction; good references; long experience and references; neat and reliable. Address: JAMES J. FARRELL, 229 Second av., New York.

**CONFECTIONER**, first-class on candies, ice cream, etc.; wants situation; city or country; small family where she can attend evening school 3 evenings a week; good references. Address: MRS. COOKE, 29 Braintree st., Dorchester, Mass.

**DOORMAN**, experienced, English, 32, height 5 ft. 11 in.; married. FRED ROEPEL, 29 E. 90th st., New York.

**DRAFTSMAN**—Young man with four years' experience, desires position; will go anywhere; moderate salary to start; excellent references. Address: MRS. J. A. RYAN, 2403 Pacific av., Atlantic City, N. J.

**DRAFTSMAN**, estimator or superintendent on general construction; long experience on apartment house and mill construction in Brooklyn; good references. Address: J. S. MORRIS & CO., 112 Madison av., New York.

**DRIVER**—Young man (22) wishes position; knows city. H. QUINN, 386 Second av., New York.

**DRIVER** wants work; city or country; reliable and temperate; best references. Address: J. S. MORRIS & CO., 112 Madison av., New York.

**ELEVATOR RUNNER** (27) wishes position; elevator or care fire. M. MORTON, 311 E. 63d st., New York.

**ESTIMATOR** for rough and finished carpentry; experienced in detailing; wages for subcontracting to mills; 30 years' experience in this work; references. Address: R. M. HARRIS, 347 Hamilton st., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

**EXPERIENCED SPECIAL AGENT** would like position with ins. co. to cover eastern and suburban New York territory. FRANK C. MILLER, 315 West Ninety-fourth st., New York.

**FIREMEN**—Two experienced men wanted for hard or soft coal; reliable; temperate; steady workers. Address: TONY GEORGIN, 324 Gaskill st., Philadelphia.

**GARDENER**, coachman, willing all-round man on country place; references. Address: J. S. MORRIS & CO., 112 Madison av., New York.

**MOTHER'S HELPER** and nurserymaid for small children and sewing; references. Address: MRS. J



# Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

## CENTRAL CHICAGO, ILL.

BOOKS—A new and complete line, lesson books, quarterly covers and covers and covers. L. E. HIGGINS, 116 S. Michigan Ave.

CLEANER AND DYER—Dry cleaning; fancy gowns a specialty. J. A. WAIS, 2821 Madison St. Phone Garfield 3181.

CLEANER—Gowns, Rugs, Gloves, Curtains and Plumes. All men's apparel. Wm. E. Black, 6330 Madison Ave. Tel. H. P. 178.

CORSETS—Corset Comfort, Economy, Style. Front and back lace. Perfect fitting. Brazeurs and accessories. Repairs one year free. MME. COLEMAN, 428-430 Republic Bldg., 209 S. State St., Chicago. Tel. Har. 6551.

FURS—E. WAINWRIGHT, 3607 Drexel Blvd. Phone-Drexel 1114.

GROCERY and delicatessen. "Gem" vegetables, smoked meats. N. N. Frudenberg, 4340 Indiana Ave. Tel. Kenwood 3470.

HARDWARE—CUTLERY—TOOLS—STERN'S HARDWARE CO., 15 W. Van Buren St., near State.

LADIES' GOWNS AND PROCKS—Individual designs. FLANDERS, 222 S. Michigan Blvd.

LAUNDRY—PURITY LAUNDRY, 1122 Foster Ave. Phone Edge, 4269. A trial from you will be appreciated.

MANICURING—25c, shampooing 50c, hair dressing 60c. BOSTON ST. 4th St. Dearborn St. side. Miss F. I. Clegg, Mgr.

MEN'S TAILOR—LOUIS THURINGER, Best Work—Moderate Prices. 412-413 Hartford Bldg., 8 S. Dearborn St.

PAINTING AND DECORATING—Oto F. Hahn, painting, glass, window shades, etc. 445-447 Plymouth Court. Phone North 1653.

PAINTING AND DECORATING—HARRY A. FALES, Tel. Mid. 2954. Chicago and Suburbs.

PICTURES AND FRAMING a specialty. Arts and Crafts novelties, inexpensive, suitable for wedding, birthday and remembrance gifts. J. SHIFFMAN, Fine Arts, 118 S. Michigan Ave. Rand. 6017.

PRINTERS—KENFIELD-LEACH CO. PUBLICATIONS, CATALOGS, Day and Night. Pressrooms and Linotypes. 445-447 Plymouth Court. Phone Har. 754. All departments.

ROOFING—Shingle and prepared—GEO. A. KYLE, Established 1884. Chicago and all suburbs. Phone Grandland 3688, 736 Belmont Ave.

SHAMPOO 50c, hair dried by hand; hair ordered by mail. Give apt. after. Mrs. Pe-tran, 4th floor, 1001 N. Dearborn St.

SHAMPOOING—Martha Haggard's Method. BERTHA F. FAQUHAR, 838 Marshall Bldg. Tel. Priv. Ex. 1, Local 170.

TAILOR—Ladies' and gentlemen's. Cleaning, repair and pressing. WALTER J. UHR, 1109 E. 47th St., Chicago.

TAILOR SUITS from \$20 up; ladies' and gents'; high grade; workmanship guaranteed. MAX T. VOLKMAN, 1407 Belmont Ave. Tel. Grandland 1852.

TAILORING ARTISTICALLY DONE. FRANK A. ROSE, 310 Millers Bldg., 8 So. Wabash Ave. Tel. Randolph 1001.

TAILORS FOR MEN—Reasonable. Recommended. HENRIKSEN & CO., 1624 Madison St. Phone West 1755.

OAK PARK, ILL.

DRY GOODS—Avenue Dry Goods STORE, H. A. WEBB, Prop. Oak Park Ave. and Lake St. Tel. 745.

LADIES' EXCLUSIVE TAILORS. E. B. DAVIS & CO. Suits from \$35 to \$75. We guarantee our work. Phone 469 Oak Park, 113 N. Oak Park Ave. OAK PARK, ILLINOIS.

TEA ROOM—THE COPPER KETTLE. Real home cooking. Tel. O. P. 1323. 6810 So. Boulevard. Oak Park, Ill.

EVANSTON, ILL.

GROCERIES—HENRY J. SUHR, The Reliable. Personal service, fair dealing, quality of goods the best, prompt delivery. 604 Davis St.

GIFT SHOP—ACKLEY, The American Girl Tie, Locket, Pins and Tiny Rosas. By mail 50c, 75c, 1.00. State color. 1617 Orrington Ave.

HAND MADE JEWELRY and metal work. Designs and estimates submitted. THE TROOP CO., 1579 Sherman Ave.

KODAKS—YOU WILL BE SATISFIED by paying 10c per roll for expert development and enlarging. CAMERA SHOP, 614 Davis St., Evanston, Ill.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

FLOWER SHOP—J. E. YEATS, 41 Main St. Cut flowers, plants, floral designs and floral designs. Both phones.

GENERAL CONTRACTOR—WM. CUL-TIS, builder. Hardwood floors a specialty. 806 W. Springfield Ave., Champaign.

GROCERIES to the consumer at wholesale. Write for catalogue. METZ-GER & SCHAFFER CO., Champaign, Ill.

JEWELRY—Diamonds, Art Goods, Time Watch Repairing. MISS RAY L. BOW-MAN, Walker Opera House.

LUMBER, COAL and a complete line of building materials. ALEXANDER LUMBER CO., 65 N. Third Walnut St.

TEA Carts, Reed Carts 10 to 150. Fumed Oak \$18.50. Mahogany \$25 to \$65. Write for pictures. MITCHELL & KILPATRICK.

REAL ESTATE, Loans, Fire and Automobile Insurance. F. G. CAMPBELL & SON, 112 E. Union Ave., Champaign, Ill.

PEORIA, ILL.

GROCERIES—P. C. BARTLETT CO., First Class Groceries. Peoria, Ill.

HAIR SHOP—MRS. K. L. GOODMAN, Fine French Hair Goods. 430 Main St. Phone 1123.

MEAT, FISH, OYSTERS and POULTRY. G. A. FITCH & SONS, 205 S. Madison Ave. Both Phones 792.

DALLAS, TEXAS

CLEANING AND DYEING—McGUIRE CO., French Dry Cleaners. No further than the phone. South Ervay at Corinth.

SUITS—All Fancy Summer Suits up to \$35. New York. DIXIE & SON.

MARKET—CENTRAL GROCERY CO. Fancy Groceries, Delicatessen. Phones. S. W. Main 620. Auto. M. 1154. 1510 Elm St.

RODGERS-MEYERS FURNITURE CO. Good Quality Home Furnishings. Furniture, Floor Coverings and Draperies of every variety. Prices most moderate.

SCHUBERT PIANOS, Player Pianos and Talking Machines. McCALLAN PIANO CO., 513 Elm St.

TAILORS—MEN'S TAILORING. Popular prices; Suits \$25.00 and up. H. MENZLER, 114 South Ark St.

## CENTRAL URBANA, ILL.

URBANA AND CHAMPAIGN LADIES will find only the best in Millinery and Ready Made Garments at THE AMSBARY STORES.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CORSET SHOP, FREDERICKA PLUCK-HAN, Corsets, Hosiery, Lingerie and Silk Underwear, Silk Petticoats. 407 Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wis.

DRY GOODS—GERRETSON CO.—Silks, dress goods, wash goods, trimmings, lace, embroideries, underwear, corsets, hosiery, millinery, neckwear. Ready-to-wear suits, coats, gowns and waists.

FLORISTS—LOVELAND FLORAL CO. Prompt attention to all orders. Lobby R-way Exchange Bldg. Tel. Main 1251.

HAIRDRESSING—Switches made from combs and first quality hair; made or ders solicited. MISS JONES, 622 Goldsmith Bldg.

FURRIERS—WM. RECKMEYER CO. Exclusive furs and fur garments. Prices moderate, fine workmanship. Special prices on alterations. Cor. Wisconsin St. and Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

HAIR GOODS, Manicuring, Hair Dressing. KUESLER'S HAIR SHOP, 404 Jefferson St., Milwaukee, Wis.

HATS FOR MID-SUMMER, an exclusive showing. SCHWARZ, 410 Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wis.

LADIES' TAILOR—H. B. FRIEDMAN, 487 Jackson St., near Juneau Ave., Milwaukee.

LIGHTING FIXTURES, up-to-date. No job too large or too small for H. FRANK, 421 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

MANICURING. MARIE L. FRANK, Near ladies' entrance Hotel Pfister Lobby.

MEN'S FURNISHERS. CHAS. W. CAPPER, 124 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee.

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING. EDGAR DOWNER, 97 Farwell Ave., 539 Park Pl., Milwaukee, Wis.

SHIRTMAKER—UNDERWEAR—NECK-WEAR—COLLIER S. HARPER, Iron Block, Milwaukee.

SHOES—WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP, 131 Grand Ave., Milwaukee.

WARDROBE TRUNKS—George Burroughs & Sons, sole mfrs. of the Knickerbocker, 424 and 426 E. Water St., Milwaukee.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

CLEANERS—PRESSERS—Six Phones Always Listening. EUREKA, WM. G. KEMPFF, Manager. 3442-44 Brooklyn Ave. 31st and Paseo. 1316 E. 97th St.

CLEANERS—French Dry Cleaner and Ostrich Feather Shop. Both phones. VALLEY, 3112 Main St., Chicago.

CORSETS MADE TO ORDER. BRINLEY—306 Altman Building. H. Phone M-6208. E. Phone G. 569-W.

FLOREST—SAMUEL MURRAY, "One Store Only" 913 Grand Ave.

FLORIST—The best that grows in flowers and plants. ARTHUR NEWELL, northeast cor. 10th and Grand Ave.

FURNITURE—FACTORY TO FRESIDE. THE HOCQUARD FURNITURE CO. Terms if desired. 1328-30 Grand Ave.

FIXTURES—Highest efficiency at lowest possible cost. WESTERN CHANDELIER CO., 1231 Walnut St.

GROCERIES AND MEATS. KENNEY AND KEEVER, 4800 Front Home Phone S-414. Bell Phone S-2302.

HAT DRESSERS—LEMMON HAT SHOP, Manicuring, Marcel Wave. 201 Sharp Bldg., 11th and Walnut sts.

HAT CLEANING—Old hats made new, cleaned and blocked. NATIONAL HAT CO., 210 East 8th St., H. Phone M-4749.

INSURANCE—LYLE A. STEPHENSON, "Gives Insurance Service That Serves." Tel. Now G-1188, M-1188. Shubert Bldg.

JEWELERS—J. R. MERCER JEWELRY CO., 1014 Grand Ave. "What we say is what we do."

KODAKS, CAMERAS, Special attention to mail order Kodak. Kansas City Photo Supply Co., 1010 Grand Ave.

LADIES' FURNISHINGS—Outfitter to Mother and the Girls. Rose Esterly, 1204-96 Main St. Lunch in our Tea Room.

LADIES' FURNISHINGS. Millinery and Hats, Dresses, Waists. HADDEN-WOODLIN, 300 Altman Bldg., Southeast corner 11th and Walnut.

LAUNDRY—FORD LAUNDRY CO., 1068-7-9 Virginia St., Kansas City, Mo. Phone 1000. 502 Main, Bell 302 Grand.

LAUNDRY—SILVER LAUNDRY CO., Tel. Home 2206. Bell 710 M. 1012-1020 Campbell St.

LOCKSMITH—Bicycle, electrical and general repairing; lawn mowers sharpened. Ned Bahr, 1019 E. 33d St. Tel. Home 8.16.

MEN'S HATS AND FURNISHING GOODS. A. B. Lewis will appreciate your patronage. Lewis' Fashion, 1116 Walnut St.

MEN'S WEAR—JOHN T. DAVIS, 3201 Prospect Ave., 426 Westport Ave. Bell Phone S. 4612. Bell Phone S. 216.

PLUMBING AND ELECTRICAL WORK. FRED SCHERZER'S REPAIR SHOP, 407 East 33d St. Repair work of all kinds. Fans cleaned. Home phone No. 1320.

PRINTING—MCKINLEY PRINTING & LETTER CO. Multiple typewriter letters. H. phone 4961 Main. 204 W. 7th.

PRINTING—HOBSON PRINTING CO., 110 Main St. J. E. SNOW, Manager. Home phone Main 4774.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

CONTRACTING—FRED A. PALMER, builder and general jobbing, painting and decorating. 3003 Hennepin. Both phones.

CORSETS—Hypatia, comfortable and stylish; wholesale and retail. HYPATIA CORSET CO., 620 1/2 Nicollet.

DAHLGREN & MEYER, DYEING AND FRENCH CLEANERS, 704 Hennepin Ave. Both phones.

IMPORTER OF GLOVES, Fans, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Fine Underwear, Shirt Waists, Housewifery, Corsets, etc. A. L. VROOMAN, 904 Nicollet Ave.

MILLINERY—HARTMAN'S MILLINERY, Trimmed and untrimmed hats at one half price and less. 90 So. 10th St.

PLUMBING—CALL S. B. HARVEY, For Your Plumbing Repairs. 2602 Hennepin. Both Phones.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

MARTIN-BARNES DRY GOODS CO., 218-220 Felix, Joseph, Mo. Railroad Fare Rebated.

## WESTERN OMAHA, NEB.

PHOTOS OF QUALITY. SANDBERG & EITNER, 107 South Sixteenth St.

DENVER, COL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW—GEORGE K. ANDRUS, 723-724 Symes Bldg., Denver. Col. Phone Main 1331.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. H. A. HICKS, Equitable Bldg., Denver, Colo.

BOOKBINDING—The "Dietter Book-Binding Co."—Blank book makers, binding of all kinds. 1833 Champa St. N. 3054.

DENTISTRY—E. B. PEIRCE D.D.S., Room 719 Central Savings Bank Bldg., Telephone Main 6855.

DRY GOODS—A. T. LEWIS & SON, cor. of 16th and Stout sts., Denver. Tel. store that recognizes no transaction completed until the customer is also fully satisfied.

ENGRAVERS, PRINTERS, BINDERS. Mail house, engraving, bookbinding, etc. promptly handled. Williamson-Hafler, Eng. & Print. Co., 14th St.

FLORIST—MACFEE FLORAL CO., 1225 Logan St. Phone Main 4000. Cut flowers, plants, decorations, floral designs.

FLORIST—PARK FLORAL CO., 1413 Broadway. Mail or telephone orders carefully filled.

ICE CREAM—Brick service seven. At drug stores, "Friedrich" at grocery. Carlson Ice Cream Co., Established 1884.

LINENS AND LACES—Novelties, French Waists and Onyx. Hosiery. HEDGECOCK & JONES, 719 16th St.

MARINELLO HEADQUARTERS. Hair Goods and Work, Radiant Manicuring. Artisan Water, BLANCHETTES, 203 Main Bldg., Champa 309.

MILLINERY, LA MODE. All prices to suit all people. 508 15th St.; also carry hand painted china.

MILLINERY AND FURS—Largest line at pop. prices in Denver. The Lyman Millinery Co., 1120 16th. Wm. Co. and retail.

PRINTING—THE UNION PRINTING CO. Quality, service, printers and publishers. Phone Main 5435, 1829-31 Champa St.

REAL ESTATE, loans, insurance; care of property for non-residents a specialty. L. F. KIRCH, 612 18th St.

REAL ESTATE—Personal attention given to buying, selling and leasing property. I. L. KILLIE, 417-18 Cooper Building.

SEEDS, Poultry, Feeds and Supplies, all kinds—get our prices. COLA SEED & NURSERY CO., 1515 Champa.

SHOE REPAIRING—EASTERN SHOE REPAIR FACTORY, 1110 Front St. M. J. LAWLER, Prop. Work and repair done and delivered without extra charge. Phone Main 81, 1527 Champa St.

SHOES, Hosiery, etc. for Men, Women and Children. The Shoe Doctor, Johnston & MacDonald, 1112-1114 15th St. "At the top."

STEAM, Furnace Heating, With Garbage Cans. MICHAEL HEATING CO., 604 15th St. Telephone Main 1774.

TAILORS—NATHAN BROS., 201-204 Colorado Building, Denver, Col.

SALT LAKE CITY

ALTOS—Auto Meckling, Jr., Utah Auto & Taxi Co. Stand, Hotel Utah. Both phones. 635 Main Bldg., 1000 Main Bldg. 1150-10.

CAFETERIA—SHAY'S, Serving Delicious Home-Cooked Foods. Opposite Postoffice, 341 So. Main St.

SPOKANE, WASH.

BARBER SHOP—KUCH'S, Strictly up to date. New location, 107 Wall Street.

BARBER SHOP—VICTORIA HOTEL. We observe and carry out the details of Hair Trimming.

CLOTHING—WEIN'S CLOTHING HOUSE, "Style and Quality." Specialties. 331 Riverside. Phone A-278.

DENTISTRY—DR. A. B. LOCKARD, 206 Hyde Building. Phone Main 1335.

GEIMOND WAFFLE HOUSE—Sprague & Lincoln. Waffles, home made chops and steaks; 25c lunch; short order, all day.

GROCERIES—BUSY BEE MERCANTILE CO.—"THE QUALITY GROCER." Our own kitchen for bakery and delicatessen. Produce, Meat and sausage department under fresh daily. Pervision. Green produce from daily. First class delivery anywhere. 714 and 716 Main Ave. Phone Main 539 and A-2446.

GROCERY AND MARKET—KING'S, Superior goods, service and delivery. Call Max, 1439 or A-2257. 10147 Monroe.

HAIR SHOP—THE ORIENTAL, 212-14 Peyton block. All kinds of hair work. MME. SINKS, Main 212.

HARDWARE—JOHN T. LITTLE HARDWARE CO. Hardware and sporting goods. 110 Washington, just off Riverside.

HAT SHOP—H. TAUBERT, hat maker. New hats to order, remodeling, cleaning, blocking. 919 Sprague. Main 5448.

LAUNDRY—CASCADE LAUNDRY, Expert French Dry Cleaners. Phone Main 2366 and B1374.

LAUNDRY—PEARL—Soft river water. Call Glen, 411 and 413 P-171.

MEN'S CLOTHES AND FURNISHINGS—The Crescent Men's Clothing Store, cor. Main Ave. and Wall St. Main 6672.

PATTERNS from the Woman's page of BLAKELY DRY GOODS CO.

PIANO INSTRUCTION. JULIA VERNON BAKER, 228 THE AUDITORIUM.

PIANOS—Headquarters for Mason & Hamilton and others. Victor and Columbia Phonographs. THE SIMON PIANO CO., 911-15 Riverside.

PRINTING—UNION PRINTING CO., 32 D. Furman, Prop. Fine job printing. Tel. Main 2262 and A-1532. 414 1st Ave.

REAL ESTATE, Investments, Insurance. Loans and Rentals. Established 25 years. C. F. CLOUGH & CO., Spokane.

SHOES—"Foot Comfort, Quality Economy" assured 16 you buy. ROGERS SHOE CO., 408 Riverside.

SUITS, COATS, Dresses, Waists, Linen Corsets, Shoes, Hosiery. THE CRES-CENT, Riverside, Walker & Co. Main.

TAILORING—HUPE, Fashioner of Fine Clothes for the Man Who Knows. 803 First Ave.

TAXICABS—CITY CAB & TAXI CO., Bell, Main 62. Home, A. 3487.

W. J. & M. C. Conley, Prop. 106 Howard.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COM-MERCE, Ziegler Bldg., corner Riverside and Howard. Start a bank account with us. Pay all your bills by check. We pay 4 per cent on savings accounts. Open every Saturday night from 6 to 8 p.m.

TRANSFER and Storage—THE CATER CO. For moving vans and storage wag-ons. We bury. Tel. Main 3255 or A-2255.

## WESTERN SEATTLE, WASH.

ACCOUNTANTS (CERTIFIED). GEORGE W. TEMPLE, 552 Colman Bldg. Phone Elliott 1377.

ADVERTISING SERVICE—All legitimate forms of publicity handled to the advertiser's advantage. Writing, illustrating, planning, etc. THORNE ADVERTISING SERVICE, Inc., 616-618 Cray Bldg.

ATTORNEYS—KARR & GREGORY, 911-13 AMERICAN BANK BLDG. SECOND AT MADISON.

ATTORNEY—J. M. Westling, 301 Lyon Bldg. General law practice; collections, mortgages loans negotiated. Bank ref.

BABY CLOTHES—Complete line to six years. MISS OLIVER'S BABY SHOP, 1527 Second Ave.

CAFETERIA—BIRD'S, A refined place to eat. Union Street. Opposite Postoffice.

CHINA & CUT GLASS—Fine dinnerware, hand painted and monogrammed white and gold, china, glass, etc. and all materials (send for catalog). Pacific Coast China Co., 903 Third Ave.

CLOTHING—\$10 to \$35—Quality Clothing. 719 Second Avenue.

CLOTHING—SINGERMAN & SONS, Clothing, Haberdashery and Hats. Cor. 2nd and Seneca—Lumber Exch. Bldg.

CONSULTING ENGINEER. A. M. YOUNG, Structural-Mechanical-Industrial. 604 Northern Bank & Trust Bldg.

COAL—Clean Coal, Prompt Service. Cor. 2nd and Seneca. Occidental Fuel Co., Elliott 355.

CORSETS—Agent for the GOODWIN and other first-class Corsets. \$1.50 to \$2.50. MME. A. MORRILL, 1527 Second Ave.

CUT GLASS, CHINA, TRUNKS—FRASER-PATERSON CO., 5th floor, Main 7th St., Los Angeles, Cal. Tel. F. 1778.

DAIRY LUNCHEON—MARYLAND, Prompt, for Ladies. East 940. Pleasant Service. 109 Columbia St. 503 Third Ave.

DENTISTRY. DR. C. C. TURNER, Main 7063. 1002-1003 Cobb Bldg.

DENTISTRY. DR. D. D. CAMPBELL, 403 Burke Bldg. Phone Main 8849.

DR. DENTISTRY. DR. FRANK S. SMITH, 514-515 Alaska Bldg. Phone Main 748.

DYEING—BELMONT DYE WORKS, Dyeing, Cleaning, 1510 Front St. Ladies' Suits Cleaned, \$1.50.

DYEING—PANTORIUM DYE WORKS, downtown office 1119 Fourth Ave. Phone Main 7080. Wagon will call.

FLORIST—WOODLAND FLOWER SHOP—Everything in flowers and plants. H. CROUCH, 1412 2d Ave. Clemmer theatre. Phone Main 6045.

FURNISHINGS—Everything good to furnish rooms. FRASER-PATERSON CO., Main 7100. Corner University and 2d Ave.

FURNITURE—A complete home furnishing store; from the cheapest to the best that's made. GROTE-KANKIN CO., 5th and Pike sts.

GROCERIES—OLD HOMESTEAD BRAND. They are sold all over the state of Washington. Ask your grocer for them. If he doesn't have them tell us. Sylvester Bros. Co., Distributors.

HABERDASHERS—KING BROS., 719 Second Ave. CORRECT STYLES.

HOLISM BREAD, Made clean, fresh, delivered clean. Thirty-two ounce, loaf for 10 cents. Your grocer sells. "HOLISM." Ask for it.

ICE CREAM, CANDIES, LIGHT LUNCHEONS. STOKES, 512 SECOND AVE.

INTERIOR DECORATING, Upholstering. Wall Papering, etc. Unfinished. FREDERICK & NELSON.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND WATCHES. GRAHAM & VICTOR, Main 4220. 821 Second Ave.

LADIES' TAILOR. N. J. OLSON, 403 Melhorn Building. Main 512.

LAUNDRY—"YOUR FAMILY LAUNDRY" SUPPLY LAUNDRY CO., East 317. Phone Elliott 2201.

LUNCH ROOM—Breakfast and Lunch to 2. Home cooking. SCHRAEDER'S, 115 Madison.

MARKET—Dairy products, butter, eggs, etc. H. H. GOSWORTHY, Pike Pl. Public Market, 2nd. Down stairs.

MEN'S UPHOLSTERING CLOTHING. Low expense, hence low price. MILLINERY—MME. E. SHOULDER, Distinctive Designs in Millinery. 1214 Third Ave.

MILLINERY PARLORS AND SCHOOL. Day and Evening Classes. DES LOIS, 225 Peoples Bank Bldg.

MOVING, packing shipping. Fireproof warehouse. Reduced rates east and west. HENRY WELLES, Main 2817.

NELSON'S HAND LAUNDRY, 1010-1012 Broadway. Phone Main 5479.

ORIENTAL—Exclusive Chinese and Japanese embroidery, handkerchiefs, coats, silks, linen and crepe embroideries. Mail orders given careful attention. MRS. B. K. DAVIS, Importer, Zamora Apts., Ninth Ave. and Seneca.

PAINTINGS—Imported, Picture Framing. A. E. SCHNEIDER, 818 Third Avenue.

PIANOS—JONES, ROUSSETT & KILLEN Home concern. Complete lines reputable. 1610 Third Ave. Phone Main 3121.

POLISH—SCHUMAKER'S renews furniture, woodwork and automobiles. Q. 406. 808 MARCHE, or North 2600.

PRINTERS—METROPOLITAN PRESS, Printing Co., Third and Marion—Engraving for all social occasions; visiting cards, wedding announcements, etc.

REAL ESTATE, Investments, Loans and Insurance. GEORGE MOORE INC. CO., 505 Peoples' Bank Bldg. Main 2907.

ROOM AND BOARD—Desirable Home. Front View, Walking Distance. FOR-ESTHURST, 1218 Ninth Ave. Elliott 6224.

SOUVENIR AND CURIO SHOP—Post Cards, Pennants and other Souvenirs. 223 Union St., near post office. Phone Main 7383.

STENOGRAPHER (PUBLIC). MISS R. E. GODLEY, 562 Colman Bldg. Phone Elliott 1377.

TAILORING—J. M. CUNNINGHAM, Merchant Tailor, suite 203, Traders' Bldg., N. W. cor. Third Ave. and Marion St.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

BARBERS—UNION OIL BUILDING, 2nd and Spring sts., 2d floor. Manicuring. WM. GROBSTEIN, Prop. CAFETERIA—SHAY'S CAFETERIA, 650 South Hill Street, Los Angeles.

CURTAIN CLEANING—C. H. von Essen, A. C. Tunks, Mgr. Peerless Curtain Cleaning Co., 1525 S. G. Ave., Los Angeles, Cal. Phone Home 2116, B'way 3190.

DENTIST—IRVING P. GARDNER, 205 S. Broadway, Rooms 205-204. 4219.

E. J. ELSON, C. E. BIRLEY, BIRLEY & ELSON PRINTING CO., Inc. A 1671. 134-140 S. Hill St. Main 1671.

GARAGE—Repairing, storage, \$5. mo.; autos called for and delivered. Union City Garage, West 192. 3752 S. Vt. ave.

GLOVES—THE GLOVE SHOP, 220 S. Broadway, 4th and Broadway. "La Garterie," 735 S. Main 2.

GROCERIES—RALPHS GROCERY CO., "Sells for Less." 514 S. Spring. Pico and Normandie.

HABERDASHERS—BROWN BROS., "Personal touch in haberdashery." Fourth St.

HAIR DRESSING, Shampooing, Manicuring. Hair Work. MRS. ROSE JARVIS, 709 O. T. Johnson Bldg., 4th and Broadway. Home A 2613.

INVESTMENTS—Buy Los Angeles Harbor property for investment now—it is permanent and sure. Write for information. San Pedro, Cal. for information.

JEWELERS. H. B. CROUCH CO., Makers of Exclusive Hand-Made Jewelry. Special Order Work a Specialty. 6th and 5th Sts., Los Angeles, Cal. Tel. F. 1778.

LADIES' AND MEN'S TAILOR. LAWRENCE G. CLARK, 5th floor Garfield Bldg., 740 S. Broadway. F1374 (Morocco Theater).

MEN'S FURNISHINGS—GEO. H. SHIM-MIN, 218 West Third St. High Grade Goods at Moderate Prices.

MILLINERY—TRUITT, Latest styles, prices, Opp. Alexandria Hotel, 215 W. 5th St., Los Angeles. Phone F-3605.

MILLINERY—MARVEL, LARGEST EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY HOUSE IN LOS ANGELES. A 1999—Main 5463. 241-43 So. Broadway.

OFFICE FURNITURE—The Los Angeles Desk Co. "Let us equip your office." 848-850 S. Hill. 17-19 S. Broadway.

PHOTOGRAPHER—The photographer of your town is the Studio of KIRKPATRICK (Inc.), 635 S. Broadway, Los Angeles. Phone F-2375.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and Fire Insurance. FRED M. WELLS, 705 Union Oil Bldg. A. 5737. Main 1176.

SHOES—WALK-OVER BOOT SHOPS—Two Stores. 6238. Broadway and Spring at 4th. SHOES—INNES SHOE COMPANY, THE BEST IN FOOTWEAR. A-5074. 258 South Broadway. Main 3101.

SHOES. GUE'S GOOD FOOTWEAR, 637 Broadway—Two Stores—363 S. Spring.

STATIONERY ENGRAVERS—Society, Wedding and Commercial Stationery. Engraving. Brandenburg Engraving Co., 240 Wilcox Bldg., Main 5665.

STATIONERY—Visiting Cards, Wedding Announcements, Booklets, etc. John Metzger Co., 642 S. Spring. F-3902.

STOICING AND SHIPPING—Bekins Fireproof Storage, Shipping household goods at reduced rates. East and West bound.

TAILORS—HARTLEY & BECK, 204-206 LINSNER BLDG., 524 South Spring St., Los Angeles, CAL.

TAILOR AND DRAPER. Rooms 306-313 Union Oil Bldg., 7th and Spring, Los Angeles, Cal. Home Phone A-3707. Established 1886.

TAILORS. HENRY V. OLSON, 228 West Fifth, at Broadway.

TAILOR AND DRAPER. OLIVER D. MILSON—TEL. A-5488. 508-9 Delta Bldg., 128 S. Spring St.

TRUNKS, Trunking, Bags, Repair Work. R. G. PUTNAM, 549 South Broadway. F5402.

WATCHMAKER—N. PEDERSEN, 615 Title Guarantee Bldg., Fifth and Broadway. Home phone F-2085.

WATCH REPAIRING—High class work at reasonable prices. C. H. BRIDGEN, 428 So. Broadway. F-1117. Main 4489.

WALLA WALLA, WASH.

DAIRY—VALLEY DAIRY STANDS for purity and wholesomeness. COYLE BROS., Props. Phone 2555.

DRY GOODS, SHOES, ladies' and children's ready-to-wear, bolt and fancy goods. A. M. JENSEN COMPANY.

ELECTRIC—Everything. House wiring and repair work. PHINZ ELECTRIC CO., 104 E. Alder St. Phone 1902.

EMBROIDERY WORK. ALL KINDS OF FANCY WORK. 315 South Third St. Phone 111.

LAUNDRY—THE STANDARD, WM. REAL, Mgr. Phone 73. 44 South Palouse St.

MILLINERY—Leaders in exclusive styles. Modern Clothing Shop. 218 E. CAULVEL'S STYLE SHOP, Phone 2518. 102 East Main, Walla Walla, Wash.

MUSIC—THE FISCHER SCHOOL, A School High Ideals and Musical Achievement—Phone 1744.

PAINTING and Paper Hanging, Wall Paper, Paints, Varnishes, Glass, etc. ROGERS & RAHAM, Phone 158.

STATIONERY, Office Supplies, Confectionery and Ice Cream. Wholesale and Retail. THE BOOK NOOK.

WOOD AND COAL. ARTHUR C. THOMPSON.

PORTLAND, ORE.

ART SHOP—"KELLEY THE ART MAN" Pictures, Fine Art Printing, Artists' Materials. 450 Washington St.

AUTOMOBILES—White Motor Trucks and White Gas Pleasure Cars. 69 Broadway, Box 72, Main 692.

CLOTHES—C. J. MATHEWS & CO. Good clothes, good values, good service. 140 Sixth St., near Morrison.

DENTIST—DR. F. S. SKIFF, 713-14-15 Broadway Building. Telephone Main 4194.

DENTIST—DR. A. W. KEENE, Majestic Theatre Building, Room Five. 3514 Washington St. Tel. Marshall 3205.

DRY GOODS AND WEARING APPAREL. SKALLERUD & CO., Corner Grand Ave. and East Burnside.

COAL—KORLAN CASCADE COAL—Order now for future delivery and save \$2.00 per ton. F. W. WINCHELL, Agent. Lumber-Exchange Bldg. Phone A 3308, Main 355.

## WESTERN LOS ANGELES, CAL.

BARBERS—UNION OIL BUILDING, 2nd and Spring sts., 2d floor. Manicuring. WM. GROBSTEIN, Prop. CAFETERIA—SHAY'S CAFETERIA, 650 South Hill Street, Los Angeles.

CURTAIN CLEANING—C. H. von Essen, A. C. Tunks, Mgr. Peerless Curtain Cleaning Co., 1525 S. G. Ave., Los Angeles, Cal. Phone Home 2116, B'way 3190.

DENTIST—IRVING P. GARDNER, 205 S. Broadway, Rooms 205-204. 4219.

E. J. ELSON, C. E. BIRLEY, BIRLEY & ELSON PRINTING CO., Inc. A 1671. 134-140 S. Hill St. Main 1671.

GARAGE—Repairing, storage, \$5. mo.; autos called for and delivered. Union City Garage, West 192. 3752 S. Vt. ave.

GLOVES—THE GLOVE SHOP, 220 S. Broadway, 4th and Broadway. "La Garterie," 735 S. Main 2.

GROCERIES—RALPHS GROCERY CO., "Sells for Less." 514 S. Spring. Pico and Normandie.

HABERDASHERS—BROWN BROS., "Personal touch in haberdashery." Fourth St.

HAIR DRESSING, Shampooing, Manicuring. Hair Work. MRS. ROSE JARVIS, 709 O. T. Johnson Bldg., 4th and Broadway. Home A 2613.

INVESTMENTS—Buy Los Angeles Harbor property for investment now—it is permanent and sure. Write for information. San Pedro, Cal. for information.

JEWELERS. H. B. CROUCH CO., Makers of Exclusive Hand-Made Jewelry. Special Order Work a Specialty. 6th and 5th Sts., Los Angeles, Cal. Tel. F. 1778.

LADIES' AND MEN'S TAILOR. LAWRENCE G. CLARK, 5th floor Garfield Bldg., 740 S. Broadway. F1374 (Morocco Theater).

MEN'S FURNISHINGS—GEO. H. SHIM-MIN, 218 West Third St. High Grade Goods at Moderate Prices.

MILLINERY—TRUITT, Latest styles, prices, Opp. Alexandria Hotel, 215 W. 5th St., Los Angeles. Phone F-3605.

MILLINERY—MARVEL, LARGEST EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY HOUSE IN LOS ANGELES. A 1999—Main 5463. 241-43 So. Broadway.

OFFICE FURNITURE—The Los Angeles Desk Co. "Let us equip your office." 848-850 S. Hill. 17-19 S. Broadway.

PHOTOGRAPHER—The photographer of your town is the Studio of KIRKPATRICK (Inc.), 635 S. Broadway, Los Angeles. Phone F-2375.

REAL ESTATE LOANS and Fire Insurance. FRED M. WELLS, 705 Union Oil Bldg. A. 5737. Main 1176.

SHOES—WALK-OVER BOOT SHOPS—Two Stores. 6238. Broadway and Spring at 4th. SHOES—INNES SHOE COMPANY, THE BEST IN FOOTWEAR. A-5074. 258 South Broadway. Main 3101.

SHOES. GUE'S GOOD FOOTWEAR, 637 Broadway—Two Stores—363 S. Spring.

STATIONERY ENGRAVERS—Society, Wedding and Commercial Stationery. Engraving. Brandenburg Engraving Co., 240 Wilcox Bldg., Main 5665.

STATIONERY—Visiting Cards, Wedding Announcements, Booklets, etc. John Metzger Co., 642 S. Spring. F-3902.

STOICING AND SHIPPING—Bekins Fireproof Storage, Shipping household goods at reduced rates. East and West bound.

TAILORS—HARTLEY & BECK, 204-206 LINSNER BLDG., 524 South Spring St., Los Angeles, CAL.

TAILOR AND DRAPER. Rooms 306-313 Union Oil Bldg., 7th and Spring, Los Angeles, Cal. Home Phone A-3707. Established 1886.

TAILORS. HENRY V. OLSON, 228 West Fifth, at Broadway.

TAILOR AND DRAPER. OLIVER D. MILSON—TEL. A-5488. 508-9 Delta Bldg., 128 S. Spring St.

TRUNKS, Trunking, Bags, Repair Work. R. G. PUTNAM, 549 South Broadway. F5402.

WATCHMAKER—N. PEDERSEN, 615 Title Guarantee Bldg., Fifth and Broadway. Home phone F-2085.

WATCH REPAIRING—High class work at reasonable prices. C. H. BRIDGEN, 428 So. Broadway. F-1117. Main 4489.

PORTLAND, ORE. (Continued)

DRY GOODS—Merchandise of dependability. Most in value. Best in quality. Attention to service. ROBERTS BROS., Third, Morrison.

ELECTRIC—NORTHERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, Fixtures and Heating Appliances. 229 1/2 Alder St.

FIXTURES—Lighting Fixtures. J. C. ENGLISH COMPANY, 128 Park Street.

GLOVES, HOSIERY—Umbrella Store—LENNON'S; men and women; agents. Phoenix Hosiery, Morrison St., opp. P.O.

GROCER—BEN A. BELLAMY—Four Store, 401 Hawthorne Ave.; 142 Second St.; 595 Wash. St.; cafeteria, delicatessen; 405 Hawthorne Ave.

JEWELRY—WATCHES, DIAMONDS, Etc. Expert Watch Repairing. W. H. LESH, 2nd floor, Selling Bldg. 417 Alder St. Main 6453.

LADIES' TAILOR—J. K. STERN, Fancy Suits a Specialty. 417 Alder St. Main 6453.

LADIES' TAILORING—MME. LAMBERT, Fancy Gowns Tailored Suits. Satisfaction guaranteed. 2 Grand Ave. No.

LUNCH—BALTIMORE DAIRY LUNCHEON—Absolute purity and cleanliness. 207 Wash. St., 320 Wash. St., 50 3rd St., 287 Main St., 264 Morrison St., Bakery 207 4th St., 311 W. Wacker, Proprietor.

MEN'S FURNISHERS AND HATTERS. E. SIEGEL, 280 Washington St.

MILLINERY—MRS. F. O. NORTHRUP,



# Real Estate Market News

Henry W. Savage has sold for George R. Nugent his estate at 17 Kenwin road, corner of Washington street, Winchester, Mass. The property consists of a 2 1/2-story dwelling containing 13 rooms and three bathrooms, a garage and 3 acres of land, the land having frontage on Washington street, Kenwin road and Highland avenue. The first story of the building is of field stone, and is one of the most attractive estates in that part of the suburb. The assessed valuation is \$11,000. Moses Richmond of Boston is the purchaser.

## DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Raymond P. Delano reports the following sales for Dorchester district and reports much activity in all parts of Dorchester, many prospective buyers for homes having appeared this month, guaranteeing a good fall season:

No. 207 East Cottage street has been transferred by Mabel Murphy to James Laughlin, who buys for investment. The property is a three-family house and 3343 feet of land, all taxed for \$6000.

William Wright has purchased two lots of land on Sawyer avenue, Uphams Corner, taxed for \$1700, containing 7199 square feet of land. The purchaser will improve at once with modern three-family dwelling houses.

Also Fred L. Blood has sold through Mr. Delano's office his single house at 6 Bowman street, Neponset, to Cornelius Buckley for a home, the property is taxed for \$3000, including valuation on the 3250 square feet of land.

## ROXBURY CONVEYANCES

Congregation Agudas Achim has taken title to the frame church property at 14 Crawford street near Warren street, Roxbury, including 16,093 square feet of land. The improvements are assessed on \$10,000 and the lot for \$8000 more. Isaac Heller sold to Thomas M. Smith, who conveyed.

John Finnegan and another have placed a deed on record from Anna E. Clark et al., transferring title to the frame dwelling house at 28 Glenwood street near Cliff street, Roxbury. There is 2100 square feet of land taxed for \$1100. Total assessment is \$2700.

## SOUTH END PURCHASES

F. Delano Putnam is the new owner of the 3 1/2-story well front brick dwelling property situated 18 Greenwood park, near Columbus avenue, assessed in the name of Mary E. Duffy for \$7000. Of this amount \$2000 applies on the 2100 square feet of land.

Another small improved property changed hands at 56 Piedmont street, near Ferdinand street. There is a 2 1/2-story brick dwelling house, standing on 638 square feet of land. All assessed for \$4300, land value being of \$2000. Philip Sulkins sold to Ethel L. Estrange.

## BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Washington st., 432 rear, ward 2; J. H. Porter; brick auto storage. 1913. Park st., 68, ward 2; city of Boston, Jos. Park, Jr.; brick school. 1913. Park st., 8, ward 2; Franklin Savings bank; alter bank and offices. 1913. Franklin st., 65, ward 2; David Cretem; alter store. 1913. Putnam st., 133, ward 1; M. F. Green; alter store and dwelling. 1913.

The F. W. Dodge Company figures building contracts awarded in New England to Aug. 20:

1913.....\$114,468,000 1906.....\$1,045,000  
1912.....127,708,000 1905.....71,960,000  
1911.....109,320,000 1904.....29,390,000  
1910.....108,335,000 1903.....72,315,000  
1909.....103,335,000 1902.....84,124,000  
1908.....65,320,000 1901.....77,341,000  
1907.....88,025,000

## SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

**BOSTON (City Proper)**  
Mary E. Dunlop to F. Delano Putnam, registered p. 1; q. 1; \$1.  
James E. Beard, Jr., to James E. Beard; \$1.  
Edward L. Bartlett, to city of Boston, \$1.  
Edmund St. to J. H. Porter; \$1.  
Brimmer Street, Trust to Mary L. Rhodes, Lillie and Brimmer st.; d. 1; \$1.

**EAST BOSTON**  
James H. Pickering to Frederick L. McPherson, Saratoga st.; d. 1; \$1.  
Charles C. Murphy to William F. Copson, White st.; q. 1; \$1.  
Rosa Compton et al. to Boston, Reverse Beach & Lynn B. S. C. Saratoga st.; q. 1; \$1.

**ROXBURY**  
Joseph W. Hamilton to Ada H. Hamilton, Moreland ter. and Moreland st., extn.; d. 1; \$1.  
William H. Green to Ellen Holmes, Washington st.; q. 1; \$1.  
Anna E. Clark et al. to John Finnegan et al.; Glenwood st.; q. 1; \$200.  
Isaac Heller to Thomas M. Smith, Crawford st.; 2 lots; q. 1; \$1.  
John A. Craig to John A. Craig, Atherton st.; q. 1; \$1.

**DORCHESTER**  
Joseph H. Quincy, trustee, to Jacob Saunders, Marshfield st.; d. 1; \$200.  
James H. Bishop to Peter Cusack, Milton and Kirkpatrick st.; q. 1; \$1.  
Old Colony Realty Associates, Inc., to Edward L. Scully, Lauriat st.; 2 lots; q. 1; \$1.  
Same to same, Wyndham st.; q. 1; \$1.  
Edward L. Scully to Old Colony Realty Associates, Inc.; Lauriat st.; q. 1; \$1.  
James H. Stark to Frederick J. Stark, Savin Hill av.; w. 1; \$1.  
Mabel M. Murphy to James Laughlin, E. Cottage st.; q. 1; \$1.

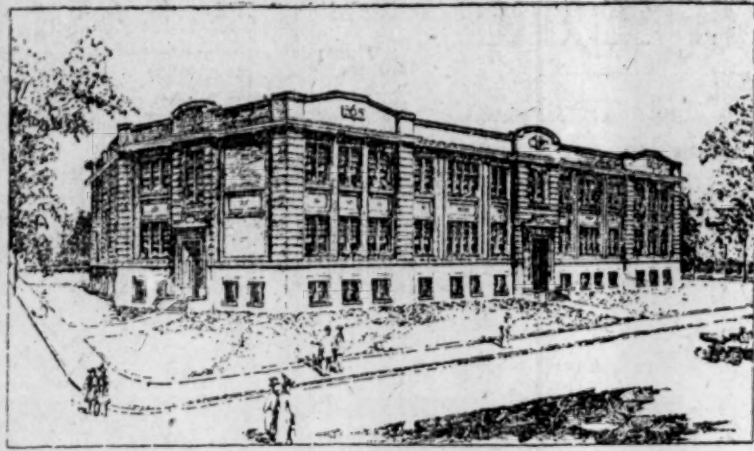
**WEST ROXBURY**  
Jeremiah Mulhoney to Henry Kurrus, Ansony st.; 2 lots; q. 1; \$1.  
Mary A. Benton to Caroline C. Gilson, Hyde Park av.; W. Rox. and H. Park; w. 1; \$1.

**BRIGHTON**  
Hannah Nolan to Nora Trant, Easton st.; q. 1; \$1.

**CHELSEA**  
Sarah F. Robinson to Louis Zelmeyer et al.; Chestnut st.; w. 1; \$1.  
Kendall K. Robinson to Harris Handig, Walnut st.; q. 1; \$1.

**REVERE**  
Ada T. Hayden et al. to Annie A. Ambrose, Elberton st.; d. 1; \$1.  
Frank E. Yeomans to Alma Oberg, Washington st.; q. 1; \$1.  
Leonard K. Washburn to Bruno C. Fontaine; w. 1; \$1.

## NEW BEVERLY SCHOOL TO BE READY FOR USE BY SEPT. 15



(John Ashl & A. S. Huntress, Associate Architects, Lawrence, Mass.)

Abraham Edwards school, Rantoul street, Beverly

BEVERLY, Mass.—This city's newest school building, the Abraham Edwards school at Rantoul, Edwards and School streets, will be ready for use Sept. 15 and perhaps earlier.

Work is being rushed in every department. Painters are at work on the finishing, the burlap is on the walls and the floor layers begin work Monday. The commission has \$115,000 with which to build and equip the building and so well has the work gone along that there will be funds enough to pay for granite walks about the building.

The Abraham Edwards school will be the last word in school buildings here. It will have 12 class rooms, seven recreation rooms, a sewing room, domestic science room and manual training room. Besides these it will have a gymnasium, the first in any Beverly school building.

There will be fifty lockers for boys and 50 lockers for girls. There will be four shower baths, with hot and cold water. Besides these there will be bathtubs, something that but one other school in the city has, that being the Washington school.

The commissioners have awarded the contract for the lighting fixtures to McKenney & Waterbury of Boston and the contract for the lockers to the Narragansett Machine Company of Providence. If the building is ready by the middle of September it will have accommodations for 500 pupils without utilizing the recitation rooms. The Pleasant View pupils will be transferred at once and the other pupils that will share the building as soon as the change in the district lines affecting the Hardie and Washington districts are made.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Sailing for Mobile and Glasgow this afternoon, the Allan liner Parisian, Captain W. P. Haines, left Mystic docks, Charlestown, with about 75 cabin and 120 steerage passengers. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Robertson of Revere, and many other Bostonians. She had a good cargo, including 27,864 bushels wheat, 20,000 bushels oats, and much general freight. Also sailing today was the Holland-America liner Amsteldyk for Rotterdam, via Philadelphia with a good sized cargo including 40,892 bushels flaxseed. Captain Braun was on the bridge.

Harry W. Fisher, a Preston, Cuba, farmer, was the only passenger aboard the United Fruit Company's steamer Belita, Captain Karlens, which reached Long wharf today from Banas, Cuba, with 15,853 stems bananas and two barrels limes. Mr. Fisher is destined for Brookville, Ont., Canada. Officers of the steamer report a favorable trip.

Big receipts of fresh mackerel at T wharf today diverted attention from the groundfish market and left everything quiet in all other branches of the fishing industry. Only one vessel came in with groundfish and one with swordfish. The schooner Elmer E. Gray had 35,000 pounds cod, 75,000 hake, 3000 cusk and 800 halibut. Dealers bought the fish and also what came in from other ports by rail and steamer, as follows: Steak cod \$6.25 per hundredweight, market cod \$3, haddock \$2.75, pollock \$2.50, large hake \$3.25, medium hake \$2 and cusk \$2.25. The only swordfish arrival was the sloop Sakuntala, with 35 fish, which sold to dealers for \$10 per hundredweight.

Fresh groundfish is much more plentiful now than it was at this time last year, according to statistics issued today. During the seven days ending Thursday night, 50 vessels brought 2,267,300 pounds fresh groundfish to T wharf, while for the same period of 1912 only 2,866,900 pounds came in on 68 vessels.

Gloucester arrivals today were: W. H. Rider 18,000 pounds salt cod, Mystery 35,000 fresh halibut, 30,000 fresh fish, Agnes 31 bbls salt mackerel, Arabia 102 bbls salt mackerel, and the following from Boston with fresh fish: Elk 60,000 pounds, Mary De Costa 90,000 and Jorgina 75,000. The steamer Ringhorn came in with 2200 tons salt from Ivizia in the Mediterranean.

Only one vessel reached Newport, R. I., according to advices received here today. The Two Sisters brought 11 barrels fresh mackerel.

## PORT OF BOSTON

### Arrived

Str St Patrick (Br), May, Yokohama, Higo, Shanghai, Keelung, Hongkong, Singapore, via Algiers.

Str Belita (Nor), Karlens, Banas, Cuba.

Str Nacochie, Diehl, Savannah.

Str Massachusetts, Colberth, New York.

Str Middlesex, Crowley, Norfolk.

Str Belfast, Sawyer, Bangor, Me.

Str Ransom B. Fuller, Linscott, Portland, Me.

Str City of Rockland, Hawthorne, Bath, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Str Persian, Page, Philadelphia.

Tg Cuba, Bartlett, Newport News, twg bgs Dunlo, do, and Foster, from Sewalls Point.

Tg John Scully, Willin, twg bgs Shenandoah.

Tg Richmond, Brown, Rockport, Me.

### Departed

Str St Patrick (Br), May, Yokohama, Higo, Shanghai, Keelung, Hongkong, Singapore, via Algiers.

Str Belita (Nor), Karlens, Banas, Cuba.

Str Nacochie, Diehl, Savannah.

Str Massachusetts, Colberth, New York.

Str Middlesex, Crowley, Norfolk.

Str Belfast, Sawyer, Bangor, Me.

Str Ransom B. Fuller, Linscott, Portland, Me.

Str City of Rockland, Hawthorne, Bath, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Str Persian, Page, Philadelphia.

Tg Cuba, Bartlett, Newport News, twg bgs Dunlo, do, and Foster, from Sewalls Point.

Tg John Scully, Willin, twg bgs Shenandoah.

Tg Richmond, Brown, Rockport, Me.

## DEMOCRATS WAIT FOR MR. ST. COEUR TO QUIT CONTEST

Leaders Eagerly Watch Papers in Hope Cambridge Man Will Withdraw and Give Mr. Mansfield a Clear Field

### TIME UP AT FIVE P. M.

Only a few withdrawals of candidates who have filed nomination papers for the state primaries are expected by the secretary of state, this time for withdrawing expiring at 5 p. m. tonight.

The candidacy being watched in this connection with keenest interest by politicians is that of Joseph L. P. St. Coeur of Cambridge for the Democratic nomination for state treasurer. The Democratic state organization is supporting Frederick W. Mansfield for this position and so far has failed in its efforts to get Mr. St. Coeur to withdraw.

In several instances candidates have filed papers for nomination to two different offices. Such candidates will have to withdraw from one or other before this evening. An instance of this is the candidacy of James McInerney of Boston for both senator and representative.

Some candidates have filed papers for nominations in two parties which is allowed so long as they are for the same office. Senator Edward C. R. Bagley of East Boston, candidate for reelection, and Representative Andrew Doyle of New Bedford, candidate for senator to succeed Senator Samuel Ross, are among those who have filed both Republican and Democratic nomination papers. Both are Republicans.

Several Republican candidates for representative have filed Progressive nomination papers as well.

The clerks in the secretary of state's department are still at work checking up the nomination papers which were filed in large numbers late Tuesday. They expect to complete their work today.

Among the candidacies recently revealed in the course of their work is that of Timothy Conkley of Boston for the Democratic nomination for district attorney of Suffolk county against Joseph C. Pelletier, the present district attorney.

Among the Progressive party nomination papers for town committee there is a fair sprinkling of women's names, indicating the tendency of the third party to recognize the women in politics. Papers for the Progressive town committee of Framingham were filed for three women, Miss Mary E. Daisley, Mrs. Hattie C. Miles and Mrs. Lillian Kehew.

Lieut. Gov. David I. Walsh, Democratic candidate for Governor, and Dr. John W. Coughlin of Fall River, were the principal speakers at the Democratic outing at Sylvan grove, New Bedford today afternoon, which was attended by Democratic leaders from that city and vicinity. Mr. Walsh talked on party loyalty but withheld any mention of his platform of principles. This will be made public later, he says.

Dr. Coughlin praised President Wilson's administration, particularly his policy of tolerance toward Mexico and his refusal to embroil the country in war.

Edward P. Barry of South Boston, who is seeking the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor against Richard H. Long of Framingham, the choice of the state organization, began his campaigning with street rallies in South Boston and on Washington street, Boston, last night. He scored the state organization for casting his influence for one candidate as opposed to another.

At a meeting of the Essex county Democratic committee in the Salem town hall, yesterday, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: Sidney P. Kenyon, Lynn, president; Francis H. Caslin, Jr., Danvers, secretary, and the Hon. James F. Caren of Newburyport, Francis J. Carroll of Beverly, James A. Murphy of Salem, Frank H. Tarr of Wenham and John E. Williams of Marblehead, executive committee.

## NAHANT CHILDREN HAVING CONTESTS

NAHANT, Mass.—Children of the village are holding their annual carnival of aquatic sports today under the direction of George B. Emerson, swimming instructor. There are 11 contests for which Arthur S. Johnson has provided silver cups for the winners.

On the list are 15, 25, 30 and 50-yard swimming races for boys and girls, a 50-yard dash for boys, and diving for the girls and boys. There is to be a tub-tilling contest and honeymoon race. There were nearly 50 entries for the sports.

## S. S. DEVONIAN IS MAKING SPEED

Making unusually good speed, the Leyland liner Devonian, Captain Trant, is expected to reach port at 5 p. m. Saturday night, according to wireless reports received today. This will be the second trip this season of a Leyland liner in which the vessel docked before Sunday or Monday.

At 7 a. m. today the Devonian was 470 miles east of Boston lights bringing 156 cabin passengers from Liverpool. The steamer made another fast trip earlier in the season.

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

These sailings are compiled from advance lists that are subject to change without notice.

### Transatlantic Sailings

#### EASTBOUND

Ship	Destination	Date
St. Paul, for Southampton	Aug. 22	
Minneapolis, for London	Aug. 23	
Canada, for Mediterranean ports	Aug. 23	
Central Hotel, for London	Aug. 23	
Kronprinz, for Antwerp via Dover	Aug. 23	
Europa, for Mediterranean ports	Aug. 23	
Minneapolis, for London	Aug. 23	
Olympic, for Southampton	Aug. 23	
Victoria, for Hamburg	Aug. 23	
America, for Naples and Genoa	Aug. 23	
Kaiser Wilhelm II, for Bremen	Aug. 23	
New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam	Aug. 23	
Campania, for Liverpool	Aug. 23	
La Lorraine, for Havre	Aug. 23	
President Grant, for Hamburg	Aug. 23	
Bremen, for Bremen	Aug. 23	
Celtic, for Liverpool	Aug. 23	
Holland, for London	Aug. 23	
Italia, for Mediterranean ports	Aug. 23	
Chicago, for Southampton	Aug. 23	
Argentina, for Mediterranean ports	Aug. 23	
Chicago, for Havre	Aug. 23	
Imperator, for Southampton	Aug. 23	
Majestic, for Southampton	Aug. 23	
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for Bremen	Aug. 23	
Vaderland, for Antwerp via Dover	Aug. 23	

#### Sailings from Boston

Winfield, for Liverpool

Arctic, for Liverpool

Derby, for Liverpool

Prinz Auguste Victoria, for New York

President Grant, for New York

Prinz Oskar, for Philadelphia

Prinz Albert, for New York

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York

Prinz Oskar, for New York

Prinz Albert, for New York

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York

Prinz Oskar, for New York

Prinz Albert, for New York

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York

Prinz Oskar, for New York

Prinz Albert, for New York

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York

Prinz Oskar, for New York

Prinz Albert, for New York

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York

Prinz Oskar, for New York

Prinz Albert, for New York

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York

Prinz Oskar, for New York

Prinz Albert, for New York

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York

Prinz Oskar, for New York

Prinz Albert, for New York

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York

Prinz Oskar, for New York

Prinz Albert, for New York

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York

Prinz Oskar, for New York

Prinz Albert, for New York

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York

Prinz Oskar, for New York

Prinz Albert, for New York

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York

Prinz Oskar, for New York

Prinz Albert, for New York

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York

Prinz Oskar, for New York

Prinz Albert, for New York

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York

Prinz Oskar, for New York

Prinz Albert, for New York

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York

Prinz Oskar, for New York

Prinz Albert, for New York

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York

Prinz Oskar, for New York

Prinz Albert, for New York

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York

Prinz Oskar, for New York

Prinz Albert, for New York

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New York

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York

Prinz Oskar, for New York

## Sailings from Manila

Antiochus, for Tacoma

Carries United States mail



# Stock Market Quotation Changes Are Small

## PRICES MOVE NARROWLY IN STOCK MARKET

Traders Await Developments Before Making Extended Commitments on Either Side—Chesapeake's Strength

### BOSTON VERY QUIET

Fluctuations in the securities markets were exceedingly narrow during the early trading today. The reduction of the Chesapeake & Ohio dividend to a 4 per cent basis had been discounted long since, and the stock showed only a small fractional loss this morning, following the action yesterday of the directors when the lower rate was ordered.

Business on the exchanges seems to be waiting for something to develop. Prices appear to move easily enough when there is some incentive but a big movement in either direction seems impossible, according to opinions of the large commission houses.

Local business was very quiet, opening prices being about the same as the previous closing. Agricultural Chemical was a weak feature.

The bears managed to force stocks downward about a point before midday when business became very dull. Chesapeake regained its early loss. It opened off 1/4 at 57 1/2, receded to 57 1/4 and then rose to 58, before midday. Reading opened off 1/4 at 101 and after improving fractionally dropped a point. Steel was off 1/4 at the opening at 62 1/2 and after advancing to 62 3/4 declined a point. Lehigh Valley opened unchanged at 133 1/2 and declined a point. Westinghouse Electric and Texas Oil sold off.

On the local exchange American Agricultural Chemical closed off a point at 45 and declined 1/2 further before midday. United Fruit opened unchanged at 173 and declined 2 points. Union Pacific rights again sagged off.

Strength in Chesapeake was a feature of the early afternoon, the stock advancing well above 50. The other stocks regained their early losses and at the beginning of the last hour were close to the opening prices. New Haven declined to 98 1/2 on the local exchange, after opening at 100, and then recovered part of the loss.

CHICAGO STOCKS	
Bid	Ask
Booth Fisheries	51 1/2
do pf	51 1/2
Commonwealth Edison	148
Chicago Title & Trust	203
Chicago Union	115
Chicago Pneumatic Tool	50
Chicago Ry & N	93
do No 2	68 1/2
do No 3	72 1/2
do No 4	74 1/2
Diamond Match	104
Illinois Brick	64
Kansas City Light	15
do pf	15
Chicago Elev	25
do pf	25
National Carbon	112
do pf	112
Quaker Oats	23 1/2
do pf	23 1/2
Am Ship Building	35
do pf	35
Sears, Roebuck & Co	119
do pf	119
United Box Board	114

### COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—Cotton opening: August, 11.76 1/2; September, 11.52; October, 11.47; November, 11.42; December, 11.46; January, 11.38; February, 11.40; March, 11.46; May, 11.48.

LIVERPOOL—Cotton futures easy, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 points off; August-September, 12.8 1/2; October-November, 12.7; January-February, 12.6 1/2; March-April, 12.5 1/2; Spot sales, 7000 bales, including 5300 American.

### NEW YORK AIR BRAKE COMPANY

NEW YORK—President Starbuck of the New York Air Brake Company says earnings for seven months since Jan. 1 are far ahead of corresponding period of 1912. The car output for the same period exceeds the totals for the year 1912, and orders are booked for several months in advance.

### WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTION FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY: Showers tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight; cooler Sunday evening and night; brisk to high south to west winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Showers tonight and Saturday; cooler Saturday; brisk and possible high south winds.

The disturbance that was over Lake Superior Thursday has moved to southeastern Canada and adjoining sections. The low pressure area extends southwest over the Ohio valley and is accompanied by unsettled weather and scattered rains. The pressure is normal or above with fair weather over the rest of the country. It is somewhat cooler in the upper Mississippi valley and the West but otherwise the temperature changes are of little consequence.

### TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 64; 12 noon 73; 5 p. m. 73. Average temperature yesterday, 65.25-24.

### IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m. today)	
Albany	64
Buffalo	64
Chicago	64
Denver	64
Des Moines	64
Jacksonville	74
Kansas City	68
Nantucket	66

### ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 4:59; High water, 2:28 a. m.; 2:52 p. m. Length of day, 12:57.

### NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Amalgamated	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Am Chem	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	26	26	26	26
Am Can	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Am Can pf	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Am Car Fr	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	44	44	44	44
Am Loco	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Am Smelting	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Am T & T	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Anacosta	36	36	36	36
Atchafalaya	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Balt & Ohio	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Both Steel	34	34	34	34
Beth Steel pf	72	72	72	72
Brooklyn R T	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Calumet	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Cal Petrol pf	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Can Pac	218 1/2	218 1/2	218 1/2	218 1/2
Can Pac 4rd pf	212	212	212	212
Ches & Ohio	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Chi & St Paul	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Chino	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Con Gas	130	130	130	130
Corn Prod	11	11	11	11
Erie	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Erie 1st pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Gen Electric	145	145	145	145
Gen Elec 1st pf	126	126	126	126
Goodrich	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Gus Ex Co	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Insulation	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Inter-Met	16	16	16	16
Inter-Met pf	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Kan & Texas	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Kan & Texas pf	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Lehigh Valley	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
Lehigh Valley pf	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Mt Pk & S M	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Missouri Pacific	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Nat Biscuit	128	128	128	128
Nevada Con	16	16	16	16
N Y Central	98	98	98	98
N Y N H & H	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
P. C. C. & S. L	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Northern Pac	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Pac & T	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Pac Mail	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Pennsylvania	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Pitts Coal	19	19	19	19
Pressed St Car	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Pullman	154	154	154	154
Ray Co	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Reading	161	161	161	161
Reid & S	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Rock Island	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Rock Island pf	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Rumley	17	17	17	17
Seaboard A L	18	18	18	18
Seaboard A L pf	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
St. L & S F	6	6	6	6
Southern Pac	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Southern Pac pf	93	93	93	93
Southern Ry	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Standard Milling	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Tenn Copper	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Texas Con	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Third Ave	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
T. S. L & W	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Un B & P	5	5	5	5
Un Pac	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2
Un Pac pf	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Un Ry of SF	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Un Ry of SF pf	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U S R & C	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
U S Rubber pf	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
U S Steel	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
U S Steel pf	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Utah Copper	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Va-Car Chem	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Westinghouse	96	96	96	96
Westinghouse pf	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2

\*Ex-dividend.

### DIVIDENDS

The Great Lakes Towing Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Oct. 1.

Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company has declared quarterly dividend of 82, payable Sept. 2, 1913, to stock Aug. 25.

The Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 23.

Chicago Elevated Railway Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on preferred participating shares payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 21.

Chesapeake Manufacturing Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$6 and \$4 extra, the same as three months ago; payable Sept. 26 to stock of record Sept. 9.

The directors of the Montreal Cottons, Ltd., have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common and of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stocks, payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Sept. 5.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. This places the stock on a 4 per cent basis. Since the beginning of 1911 it has been on a 5 per cent basis with quarterly disbursements of 1 1/4 per cent. The dividend is payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 5. It is officially stated that the dividend would go to 6100 shareholders, as against the 5000 who received the March dividend. This is an increase of 1000 holders of the stock during the last three months.

### CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1912 as follows:

	1913	1912
Exchanges	\$18,730,370	\$20,846,287
Balances	734,972	1,204,702

United States treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$85,739.

### BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver, 50 1/2; Mexican dollars, 46.

LONDON—Bar silver, 27 1/2-16d, unchanged.

## TRADING IN THE LONDON MARKET SLOW

Business on Exchange Is Small and Almost Without Feature—American Railway Shares Move in Narrow Range

### FOREIGNERS SLUGGISH

LONDON—The markets were idle and somewhat confused incidental to adjustments before the holidays and fortnightly settlement. Consols left off steady on a reaction in discounts. Home rails appeared uncertain of tendency.

Dealings in American railway shares had a professional cast and the group turned weaker on New York advices.

Dealings in this class on the curb were only nominal owing to light attendance. Canadian Pacific was sluggish. Mexican rails rallied from the lowest prices. Foreigners and mines were stagnant. Some pressure of oil issues was discernible. Rio Tinto lost 1/4 to 70 1/2.

PARIS—Bourse closed steady.

BERLIN—Bourse was steady at the close.

### LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Decline
Consols money	73 1/2
do account	73 1/2
Amalgamated	23 1/2
Atchafalaya	95 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	96 1/2
Canadian Pacific	106 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	57 1/2
Chicago Great Western	133 1/2
Deaver & Rio Grande	20 1/2
Erie	28 1/2
do 1st pf	47 1/2
Illinois Central	111 1/2
Kansas City	133 1/2
Kansas City & N	136 1/2
Kansas & Texas	22 1/2
Lehigh Valley	153 1/2
Lehigh Valley pf	133 1/2
Missouri Pacific	30 1/2
Nat Biscuit	128
Nevada Con	16
N Y Central	98
N Y N H & H	99 1/2
P. C. C. & S. L	92 1/2
Northern Pac	111 1/2
Pac & T	27 1/2
Pac Mail	21 1/2
Pennsylvania	112 1/2
Pitts Coal	19
Pressed St Car	24 1/2
Pullman	154
Ray Co	18 1/2
Reading	161
Reid & S	24 1/2
Rock Island	17 1/2
Rock Island pf	27 1/2
Rumley	17
Seaboard A L	18
Seaboard A L pf	44 1/2
St. L & S F	6
Southern Pac	90 1/2
Southern Pac pf	93
Southern Ry	24 1/2
Standard Milling	33 1/2
Tenn Copper	30 1/2
Texas Con	123 1/2
Third Ave	37 1/2
T. S. L & W	11 1/2
Un B & P	5
Un Pac	152 1/2
Un Pac pf	83 1/2
Un Ry of SF	23 1/2
Un Ry of SF pf	43 1/2
U S R & C	68 1/2
U S Rubber pf	105 1/2
U S Steel	62 1/2
U S Steel pf	107 1/2
Utah Copper	50 1/2
Va-Car Chem	25 1/2
Westinghouse	96
Westinghouse pf	70 1/2

\*Advance.

## UNION PACIFIC RIGHTS DECLINE IN STOCK MARKET

The market on Union Pacific rights has reacted sharply from the high point of 85 cents, made Aug. 14, three days after the publication of subscription price of 92 for the Southern Pacific certificates offered to Union Pacific stockholders. The rights sold Aug. 11 at 38 cents, advanced steadily to a top price of 85 cents Aug. 14, and later sold down to 24 cents.

The market on Southern Pacific stock and certificates has similarly reacted since the fixing of the subscription price and the formation of the underwriting syndicate ended a wide interest in this offering.

Southern Pacific stock recovered from a low of the year of 89 1/2 made June 11 to 94 1/2 by Aug. 13. On this same date the certificates which were then listed on the exchange sold up to 90 1/2 from 83 1/2, and on the next day sold at their high point, which was 95 1/2. The stock has since sold at under 91 and the certificates at 93 1/2.

The price of the rights is, of course, governed by the market on the certificates "when, as and if." The right has value because 3.7 of them allow the owner to subscribe at 92 for a certificate which is selling for more than 92. Thus, with the certificates selling at 94, the right would be worth this premium of \$2 divided by 3.7 or 54 cents per right. The present market is under 94 for the certificates and below 30 cents for the rights. The right would, of course, disappear if the certificates "when, as and if" should decline to 92.

Disregarding the certificates, the value of the right is governed by the market on Southern Pacific stock. The ownership of 3.7 Union Pacific rights entitles the owner to pay \$92 and receive one share of Southern Pacific stock and \$3 in back dividends. Thus the value of right may be determined by dividing the premium at which Southern Pacific stock is selling above \$9 by 3.7. If Southern Pacific stock should decline in the market to 80, the right would disappear.

Rights expired Sept. 2, when either subscription in full or of \$25 per certificate must be made. In the latter event the balance of \$67 per certificate must be paid within a year with 6 per cent interest.

### UNITED LIGHT & POWER COMPANY

PITTSBURGH—The United States Glass Company reports for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, showing manufacturing profits of \$77,382, a decrease of \$12,080, and net gain for the year of \$38,249, a decrease of \$30,432.



# Financial and Industrial Situation Commercial News

## BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION OPERATIONS AND EXTENSIONS

Reported That Organization's Net Profits For First Six Months After Interest and Other Charges Are Larger by Twenty-Five Per Cent

NEW YORK—Vice-President Henry S. Snyder of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation has recently returned to New York after a visit to Scotland, where he was conducting negotiations with British shipbuilders for the placing of contracts for the fleet of 10 vessels which the Bethlehem Steel Corporation plans to build to carry its ore from the Tofo mines, near Coquimbo, Chile, to this country. Mr. Snyder has returned, however, without the contracts having been placed, and it is learned that the directors of the Bethlehem company have decided to postpone the building of these ships for a while.

Whether this decision was due to the inability of the foreign shipyards to promise deliveries in the time required or whether it was attributable to money conditions, or to some reason altogether different, has not yet been learned, but as it is known that President Schwab of the Bethlehem corporation is not accustomed to letting the grass grow under his feet, and as it might be assumed naturally that he is anxious to have these ore carriers available for use as early as possible, it may be taken for granted that the reason for postponement is a good one.

Some time ago it was reported that arrangements were being made with European financiers for a bond issue of about \$6,000,000 to provide for the building of the Bethlehem-Chile ore fleet, but the negotiations have not been concluded thus far, and probably will not be for several months.

Regarding the industrial situation in Great Britain, Mr. Snyder said that he had had no opportunity during his visit to gauge conditions in the steel trade there, but that shipbuilders were uniformly very busy.

The shipyards, he said, were having trouble in keeping time with their contracts both on account of the labor situation, which has been exceedingly troublesome during the past year, and because of the difficulty of getting deliveries of materials.

Earnings of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation for the first six months of 1913 are admitted by Mr. Schwab to have been "very satisfactory." Further than this the company's president refuses to commit himself, but it is understood that Bethlehem's net profits after interest and other charges, were fully 25 per cent larger than those for the corresponding period of 1912. This would mean that earnings on the junior issue were at the annual rate of nearly 11 per cent.

Within a little more than half a year the Bethlehem Steel Corporation has made several important additions to its holdings. First, there was the acquisition of the Chile ore countries, estimated to contain at least 100,000,000 tons of high grade, low phosphorus ore,

an acquisition which other steel men declare will be of incalculable benefit to its purchaser, granted that the ore comes up to the standard claimed for it. This was followed by the announcement that the Titusville Forge Company has been purchased by the Bethlehem company for \$500,000 and later in the spring of this year the Fore River Shipbuilding Company of Quincy, Mass., was secured by purchase.

These extensions are in line with the policy of Mr. Schwab, who has declared repeatedly, the last time during his evidence in the United States Steel Corporation dissolution suit, that it was his ambition to have the plants of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation turning out as complete a line of products as the United States Steel Corporation's, eventually.

A good deal of money has already been put back from earnings into plant, and much will yet have to be spent before Mr. Schwab's ambition can be realized. But in the meantime, Mr. Schwab has succeeded in building up a splendid organization with excellent earning record and possibilities, and it is still being built up.

Bethlehem Steel has always been a steady earner, and during the past three years, in the face of extreme fluctuations in steel prices and trade conditions, which reduced earnings of other companies very materially, its profits have been uniformly large, the amount carried to surplus each year from 1910 to 1912 being sufficient to pay the full 7 per cent on the preferred issue and in the neighborhood of 7 per cent on the common stock. A table showing earnings for the three years referred to follows:

	1912	1911	1910
Mfg. profits	\$4,846,814	\$4,605,410	\$4,396,428
Other inc'm	267,626	187,202	127,702
Total inc.	\$5,114,440	\$4,792,712	\$4,524,130
Tot. deduc.	3,650,799	2,753,734	2,522,529
Surplus	\$1,463,641	\$2,038,978	\$2,001,601

In the eight years from 1905 to 1912 inclusive, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's net earnings totaled \$27,807,025. Charges for interest, reserves for exhaustion of minerals and depreciation and other deductions "eaten an aggregate of \$17,851,001, leaving a balance of \$10,046,024 for dividends, an average of \$1,255,753 a year, or at the average annual rate of 8.42 per cent on the preferred stock.

On Dec. 31 last the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's assets were \$17,563,620, against current liabilities of \$6,004,347. Its reserve for depreciation, exhaustion, etc., totaled \$7,685,118. A sum of \$7,500,000 was deducted from surplus at the end of the year, to be invested in additions to property, etc., and the unappropriated surplus on that was \$1,017,954.

## DELAWARE & HUDSON CO. OPERATIONS FOR SIX MONTHS

NEW YORK—Record gross earnings from rail operations may be predicted for Delaware & Hudson Company this calendar year. Present prospects and earnings of first half of the calendar year indicate also the largest now in the company's history.

For the six months ended June 30, 1913, railroad operating revenue was \$11,716,339, compared with \$10,135,354 in 1912, \$10,210,804 in 1911, and \$9,628,445 in 1910.

In each of the three preceding calendar years gross was larger in the second than in the first half. Should this prove the case in current year, railroad operating revenue for 12 months will run \$23,500,000 and \$24,000,000. In no previous year it has exceeded \$22,500,000.

Below is a comparison of operating revenue:

	1913	1912	1911
Full year	\$23,500,000	\$22,480,102	\$21,421,817
First half	\$11,716,339	\$10,135,354	\$10,210,804
Second half	\$11,783,661	\$12,344,748	\$11,211,013

\*Estimated.  
Gross in second six months of 1911 was \$1,000,000 larger than in first six months, and in 1910 the excess was \$1,175,000, while in 1912 it was \$2,200,000. The wider margin between the first and second half of 1912 was due to strike of anthracite miners, which prevented shipments of coal from April 1 to May 21, and made Delaware & Hudson's railroad operating revenue for second half of 1912 abnormally large, perhaps \$600,000 to \$700,000 more than normal.

Assuming normal anthracite traffic from July 1 to Dec. 31, coupled with increasing demand for anthracite, and assuming further gain in merchandise freight which expanded \$300,000 in first half of the year, \$12,000,000 railroad operating revenue for the latter half of 1913 would not be surprising.

The feature of Delaware & Hudson's operating revenue is the steady growth of merchandise traffic. Its gain in the first half of 1913 was \$213,356, or nearly 8 per cent. The reason lies largely in the increasing business with Canada.

Delaware & Hudson's passenger business gained 8 per cent in the first half of 1913. If continued for the full year the gain in passenger earnings would approximate \$250,000. Express and mail

cellaneous earnings also gained, but mail earnings merely held their own.

The company's net after taxes for six months was \$1,602 of \$4,000,000, compared with \$3,078,106 in 1912, and \$3,476,970 in 1911. The 1912 earnings were low on account of the strike but the gain over 1911 exceeds 15 per cent. Net after taxes for the full year 1912 was \$7,812,378 and for 1911 \$8,101,247. Prospects are excellent this year for a larger net after taxes than in either of the calendar years 1912 or 1911.

## MASSACHUSETTS GAS COMPANIES' JULY EARNINGS

The combined net earnings available for dividends of the subsidiary companies of the Massachusetts Gas Companies for July were \$169,369, an increase of \$7162 or 4.42 per cent as compared with the corresponding month a year ago.

	1913	1912	1911
Boston Gas	\$50,174	\$48,303	\$46,154
New England Gas	54,347	60,653	48,824
East Boston Gas	3,808	5,719	3,263
Quincy Gas	3,917	1,857	2,788
Newton Gas	1,463	3,885	3,261
S. E. Coal	40,696	22,942	11,760
Federal Coal	2,935	2,232	2,881
Boston Traction Co.	3,514	5,767	2,909
Total	\$169,369	\$162,291	\$127,671

The increases in the gas outputs for July compare with increases for corresponding month of previous three years as follows (in per cent):

	1913	1912	1911
Bost. Cons. Gas	4.12	13.15	0.39
East Boston	13.39	21.16	4.20
Quincy	18.85	30.71	23.37
Newton	11.69	30.29	4.02

The above figures do not include the profits of the J. B. B. Coal Company for the reason that while the Massachusetts Gas interests own a majority of the stock, they do not own all the stock.

The earnings of the J. B. B. Coal Company for July, 1913, show an increase over the same month last year of \$6140.

## CAST IRON PIPE & FOUNDRY

NEW YORK—There is little improvement in business of United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Company over that of a year ago. The company is content to fill small orders and business is light. Lack of demand is attributed to general conditions and improvement is not expected before spring.

## BISCUIT CO. BUSINESS ON A HIGH LEVEL

Each Month Showing Gain in Volume Over Preceding Period and Profits for Year Likely Also to Show Improvement

### PLANT ENLARGEMENT

Strength in National Biscuit common is said to be the natural accompaniment of the record business the company is enjoying. It is an interesting fact that each of the three months of May, June and July has shown a new high mark reached in the volume of sales transacted in a single month. May exceeded in gross any previous month since the company began business. June did even better and the company had \$200,000 or more of sales which it could not fill in that month because of physical inability of the plants to turn out any more goods. July topped the June showing and there is a fair prospect that August may again point the way to another record month.

If National Biscuit can hold through the remainder of 1913 the very satisfactory gross expansion achieved in the first seven months, it will come close to showing a gain in business for the full year of \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000 with an actual overrun of better than \$48,000,000.

This growth in 1913 is particularly pleasing not only because it moves contrary to the tide with many industries, but also because it is the second successive year of large expansion and puts the company \$1,000,000 or more ahead of the recession touched in the 1911-12 fiscal year.

While it is, of course, early as yet to estimate the balance of earnings for the \$29,236,000 common, it is safe enough to state that the profits will in all probability be better than the 9.59 per cent earned in the 12 months to Jan. 31 last. Some estimates run as high as 12 per cent, and that figure could probably be attained if last quarter of the year does no better than hold its own with 1912.

National Biscuit is one prominent industrial which never turns its bright side to the public. The directors always tuck something away either in property or miscellaneous equities which does not show up in the income account. There is no doubt that at any time in the last three years the company could have made its common share profits 2 per cent greater had it so desired.

This year the company is making a most important plant enlargement in New York city. The new plant on Eleventh avenue is being increased 40 per cent to 50 per cent at an expenditure including equipment of close to \$2,000,000 and should be ready next spring. This money will come out of current resources, as National Biscuit has never issued any securities to finance its growth since its organization.

Rumors are beginning to crop out of an extra on the stock. It is hardly likely that anything of this kind will occur in 1913. Plant expansion requires considerable cash and the management is not enthusiastic regarding "extra" dividends, or at least extra cash dividends.

### NAVAL STORES

The turpentine market is good in New York with prices up ½ to 42 cents per gallon. The demand is steady and a firm undertone is noted.

Rosin—the rosin market continues very strong, with prices holding firm at previously quoted levels. The undertone is firm and present prices are expected to hold. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$4.50, graded B \$4.45, D \$4.45, E \$4.50, F \$4.50, G \$4.55, H \$4.60, I \$4.75, K \$3.25, M \$3.75, N \$6.50, WG \$7, WW \$7.25.

Tar and pitch—The market is unchanged, with a good demand for both kiln burned and retort material. There is very little tar of either kind on the market and consumers are offering from \$8.75 to \$7.25 for immediate shipment. Southern manufacturers discontinued operations to a large extent some time ago because of low prices then prevailing and lack of demand, the supply then in stock has been consumed and has not been replenished. As it takes a couple of weeks to prepare a kiln, two more weeks to burn the tar and then the same period more to allow for shipment north, the present stringency will probably last for some time, even if manufacturers start work immediately. Pitch is strong in sympathy with tar and prices hold firm at \$4.25 and \$4.50.

LONDON—Turpentine spirits, 30s 3d. Rosin, American standard, 10s 6d, 30s, American, fine, 17s.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady, good, \$3.00. Spirits steady; machine, 37½¢. Turpentine firm, hard, \$2; soft, \$2.75; virgin, \$2.75. Tar firm, \$2.20.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits firm at 30s. Rosin, common, 10s 9d.

SAVANNAH—Spirits firm, 38½¢@38¾¢. Sales 894, receipts 637, exports six, stock 37,303. Rosins firm, sales 1417, receipts, 1531, exports 357, stock 172,605. Prices, VVW \$6.25, WG \$6, N \$5.10, M \$4.40@4.45, K \$4.10, I \$4@4.05, H \$3.90@4, F \$3.55@3.90, E 385@3.90, D \$3.65, B \$3.80.

## COTTON BUYING BY THE RUSSIAN MILL INTERESTS

NEW YORK—Report from Liverpool that Russia and the continent were buying in that market attracted considerable attention. It is now claimed by bulls that spinners have so cut down their reserve stocks that they will be forced into the market, and that a buying movement once started will soon gain headway. One explanation for buying by Russian mill interests is expectation of a short crop in Turkestan and Trans-Caucasia. Moreover, consumption is on the increase in Russia, that country not having felt the financial and political disturbances to as great an extent as other European countries. Russia had a larger aggregate of spindles March 1, 1913, than on any preceding year, while stock of American cotton was the smallest for four years, and almost half that on corresponding date in 1912.

Bears contend that the Russian crop promises well, that a season is rarely unfavorable, since planters depend largely on irrigation, and temperatures are not subject to undue changes. The bureau of the census says: "Production in Turkestan and Trans-Caucasia has shown a rapid increase in recent years. A large area, especially in the former, is suited to this culture. Irrigation is necessary, and production is limited largely by extent to which irrigation works are available, and by water supply. The Russian government has encouraged cultivation of cotton in many ways, among others by placing a heavy import duty on cotton, by establishing experiment stations, by furnishing selected seed, by installing improved gins and by providing better transportation. There are several projects of importance under way for an increase in the acreage under cotton in Asiatic Russia."

## CROP TRAFFIC IS ACTIVE ON SOUTHERN ROADS

NEW YORK—Railroads leading to Galveston and New Orleans have had a most active period of grain trade in which wheat has figured largely. For the year ending July 31, John H. Upshulte, chief grain inspector of Galveston, Tex., reports 13,019,884 bushels of wheat handled there, of which 17,76,800 bushels were received during July. The corn inspection for the year was only 197,223 bushels and kafir corn 439,446 bushels. Last year's September and October trade ran little under 2,000,000 bushels a month and there were six months out of the 12 in which Galveston handled between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 bushels of wheat.

A factor in moving grain freights to the seaboard is the backwardness of European harvests. Rains have delayed field work in Scotland, on the continent and in large parts of Russia. The result is a light movement to ports, a delay in threshing and an urgent demand for dry wheat fit for milling purposes such as the dry July in America as well as the dry August, furnished to our growers of winter wheat.

July exports of wheat and flour as wheat were nearly five times as large as in July, 1912, at 12,697,000 bushels, compared with 2,778,000 bushels in July, 1912.

For seven months ending with July 76,903,000 bushels were exported this year, against 30,962,000 bushels a year ago. During the second week in August wheat shipments through New York alone ran up to 1,808,130 bushels, not including flour in sacks and barrels, of which 37,283 were exported. The grain rate to Liverpool is 2½ cents a bushel.

### SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 22)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore—Wm. McDonough of Baltimore Bargain House; 82 Lincoln st.  
Caldwell, Me. N. A. Olson; U. S. Chicago—Wm. Sumner Smith.  
Chicago—Frank Hunsell; U. S. Chicago—N. W. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co., 206 Summer st.  
Denver, Col.—A. E. Parsons; U. S. Detroit, Mich.—Ludke of Valpey & Co.; Conkey Plaza.  
E. E. Lamb of E. L. Lamb & Co., 11 Essex st.  
Indianapolis—Mr. Donovan of Donovan Shoe Co., U. S.  
Memphis—A. Wolf of Carruthers Shoe Co., U. S.  
Plattsburgh, N. Y.—F. C. McDougall of E. G. Moore & Co., Adams.  
San Antonio, Tex.—D. E. Weber; Essex.  
San Francisco—Chester Williams of Williams, Marvin & Co., 135 Lincoln st.  
San Juan, P. R.—S. Rolé; U. S.  
St. Louis—A. R. Robie of Robie Wess Shoe Co., seashore.  
Stoughton, O.—L. Nerzorg; Essex.

LEATHER BUYERS  
Glasgow, Scot.—Ceil Weir of Schrader Mitchell & Weir; 210 Essex st.; Liverpool, Eng.—Harry Boston of Henry Boston & Sons; Touraine.  
Melbourne, Sidney, Aus.—W. C. Mayer of Warren & Strang; Tour.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 106 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

RHODESIA GOLD OUTPUT  
LONDON—During July the output of gold of the mines in Rhodesia was 50,248 fine ounces, valued at \$240,302. The production in June was 56,991 fine ounces valued at \$241,303. In July last year the output was 57,122 fine ounces valued at \$240,514.

BOSTON EXCHANGE TO CLOSE  
The governing committee of the Boston stock exchange has voted to close Saturday, Aug. 30, the last business day before Labor day.

## CHESAPEAKE REPORTS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Company Would Have Earned Seven Per Cent Had It Not Been for Various Untoward Occurrences During the Year

### DIVIDEND REDUCTION

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company reports for the year ended June 30:

	1913	1912
Operating revenue	\$32,085,278	\$29,400,000
Operating expenses	24,451,560	23,850,000
Net operating revenue	10,633,718	10,550,000
Outside operating revenue	46,070	41,000
Total net operating revenue	10,679,788	10,591,000
Taxes	1,575,863	381,045
Operating income	9,103,925	10,210,000
Other income	2,344,569	431,000
Gross income	11,448,494	10,641,000
Int. and mls. adj.	8,240,001	65,673
Net income	3,208,493	\$10,575,327

"Decrease."  
Frank Trumbull, chairman of the board of directors, said after the meeting: "During the last four years the company has earned an average of 6.8 to 7 per cent a year. We would have earned 7 per cent for the last fiscal year, except for the floods, the strike at the coal mines and the going out of a big bridge. We figure that these three matters cost us 2 per cent on the stock. The miners' strike has been settled and the schedules fixed for two years. Consequently the Chesapeake & Ohio will not have to contend with that situation during the present fiscal year. It is not natural to expect floods next spring like that we had last spring. President Stevens believes that the company will be able to earn 7 per cent during the present year. We hope that the rate will be still higher."

"The property loss from the floods last spring was about \$350,000. We estimate, however, that directly and indirectly they cost the Chesapeake & Ohio \$1,000,000. The situation in the section in which the floods occurred is now largely normal except that the connecting roads are still unable to take all the traffic that we are giving them. This has been the chief difficulty in the situation for the Chesapeake & Ohio ever since we were able to restore our lines. The Hocking Valley directors at the meeting Thursday morning appropriated an additional \$160,000 for dock facilities at Toledo. Already \$1,000,000 has been appropriated for that purpose, but we must be in a position to handle the coal traffic at that important center. The \$160,000 will be used for the purchase of another dumping machine."

"The proceeds of the recent sale of notes will carry the Chesapeake & Ohio through the present fiscal year so far as we are able to foresee at the present time. The directors feel that they have acted conservatively in reducing the dividend from 5 to 4 per cent a year. This action will mean a saving to the company of something over \$600,000 a year."

## INTERBOROUGH PREFERRED AND DIVIDEND RUMOR

NEW YORK—Interborough-Metropolitan preferred has for some days been showing considerable strength on rumors that some time in September the directors will meet, declare a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent and then a 5 per cent extra. The company has \$45,740,000 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock outstanding, which has not received a dividend since July 1, 1907. That makes 30 per cent, or \$13,722,000 back dividends now due.

Last year Interborough Rapid Transit declared an extra dividend of 6 per cent in addition to the regular 9 per cent. As Interborough-Metropolitan owns \$33,912,000 Interborough Rapid Transit stock, the 1912 surplus for dividends amounted to \$2,125,000, compared with a deficit of \$102,000 for 1911. "That surplus was equal to nearly 5 per cent on Interborough-Metropolitan's outstanding preferred shares."

Interborough Rapid Transit is earning at the rate of 20 per cent on its stock, and it may be that the company's directors intend to declare another extra dividend. Unless Interborough-Metropolitan does receive a "windfall" on its Interborough Rapid Transit stock, however, there will be no dividend declared next month, either regular or extra.

Exactly three months ago Interborough-Metropolitan preferred advanced from 49½ to 60 on rumors that the directors would meet before the end of June and reestablish dividends. A directors' meeting was held late in June, but no dividends were declared.

## CRUCIBLE STEEL HAS GOOD YEAR

NEW YORK—Brokerage houses received advices from Pittsburgh, Wednesday, that estimates as to earnings of Crucible Steel Company, for fiscal year ending Aug. 31, ran as high as \$4,500,000, comparing with \$4,080,000 in 1912.

Shares of the company have been strong on prospects of a good annual statement, which will be made public the latter part of the year.

COTTON EXCHANGE HOLIDAYS  
NEW YORK—The New York cotton exchange will close Saturday, Aug. 30.

## COMMERCE HANDLED ON NORTHERN BORDER AND GULF

Foreign Trade of United States at These Points is Increasing While There Has Been Distinct Decline in Share Handled by Atlantic Ports

WASHINGTON—The increasing share of the gulf and northern border ports in the receipt and distribution of our foreign commerce is illustrated by a comparison of the figures of imports and exports by customs districts in 1913 compared with those of 1900, just completed by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce. It shows a distinct decline in the share which the Atlantic ports handle, both of imports and exports, and that their loss is chiefly diverted to the gulf and northern border ports. The Pacific and Mexican border ports show little change in their percentage of the total trade.

The share of the Atlantic ports in the exports of 1900 was 69 per cent, and in 1913 only 55 per cent; that of the gulf ports in 1900, 16 per cent, in 1913, 22 per cent; that of the northern border ports in 1900, 7½ per cent, in 1913, 16½ per cent; while the share of the Pacific ports was, in 1900, 5 per cent, and in 1913, 6 per cent. Atlantic ports show an increase of 40 per cent in the period from 1900 to 1913; gulf ports, 132 per cent; northern border ports, 285 per cent; Pacific ports, 109 per cent. The actual gains were: Atlantic ports, \$385,000,000; gulf ports, \$309,000,000; northern border ports, \$297,000,000; Pacific ports, \$76,000,000; and Mexican border ports, \$2,500,000.

On the import side the Atlantic ports show a smaller loss in their percentage of the total, the share which they handled of the imports having been in 1900, 81 per cent, and in 1913, 76 per cent. The gulf ports, which handled less than 3 per cent of the imports of 1900, handled 6 per cent in 1913; northern border ports, 7 per cent in 1900 and 8 per cent in 1913, and the Pacific ports, a little less than 7 per cent in 1900 and a little more than 7 per cent in 1913.

The figures of imports and exports through the six great groups of ports—Atlantic, gulf, Mexican border, Pacific coast, northern border, and interior are as follows:

	1913	1912
Fiscal year ended June 30:		
Atlantic coast	\$303,112,363	\$1,375,819,835
Gulf coast	23,692,936	103,612,460
Mexican border	3,577,660	27,039,569
Pacific coast	53,016,113	128,505,964

## GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON—According to the figures of the crop reporting board of the United States department of agriculture, issued Aug. 8, there is a considerable increase over 1912 in the acreage of winter wheat, rice and wheat in general. Of this, winter wheat shows a total acreage of 30,938,000 acres, or 16.4 per cent more than was reported for 1912. Rice shows an increase of 14 per cent in acreage, and all wheat shows an increase of 8.3 per cent. Corn, oats, rye, buckwheat and white potatoes show substantially the same acreage as for 1912, with an increase of 1.1 per cent recorded for oats. Spring wheat, barley and tame hay show decreases ranging from 3.7 to 2.5 per cent. Flax shows a falling off of 14.9 per cent. The condition of the apple crop is 52.2 per cent, which is about 2.3 per cent less than the 10-year average.

The estimated yields show the following conditions: Spring wheat shows a decrease of 97,000,000 bushels; the estimated yield of corn is about 453,000,000 bushels below the 1912 figures; oats, a decrease of about 390,000,000 bushels; barley, a decrease of about 56,000,000 bushels; potatoes, a decrease of about 82,000,000 bushels; flax, a decrease of 9,000,000 tons. There are also some slight decreases shown in the



**PLYMOUTH**  
An Ideal All-Day Trip  
Steamer Leaves Rowe's Wharf 10 A. M.,  
Music.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Millstones Still a Staple in America

It is generally supposed that the use of millstones is becoming less and less each year because of the introduction of other grinding machinery, but on the contrary, according to figures made public by the United States geological survey, the value of the production of millstones, burrstones, chasers and drag stones in America in 1912, amounting to \$71,414, was the largest since 1888, when it amounted to \$81,000, and was an increase of \$31,345 over the 1911 figures.

The replacement of the millstones, it was assumed, would be gradual and their value would therefore show a steady falling off. This, however, has not been the case. From a maximum value of \$200,000 in 1880 the value fell to \$100,000 in 1887; from \$81,000 in 1888 the value declined rapidly to \$16,587 in 1891; in the following year there was a rise in value to \$23,417, followed by a marked decline until the lowest value ever reported, \$13,887, was reached in 1894. Since that year the values have risen and fallen.

Millstones were produced in 1912 in Alabama, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Virginia. The output in New York was between two and three times that of 1911, and this state regained its lead in the millstone industry in the United States.

## The Half Asleep

O for the mighty awakening that aroused the old-time prophets to their missions high. But half asleep are those now most awake. And save calm-thoughted Wordsworth, we have none. Who for eternity put time at stake. And hold a constant course as doth the sun. We yield but drops that no deep thirstings slake. And feebly cease ere we have well begun. —Thomas Wade.

## Not for Himself

Apropos of one type of American family, Dr. Charles F. Aked said in San Francisco: "Smythe is of this type. A man said to me about him: 'Is Smythe in business for himself?' 'For himself?' said I. 'No, sir, Smythe is not in business for himself. Smythe is in business for an extravagant family that is at present occupying the royal suite in a 80-day Atlantic City hotel.'" —Detroit Free Press.

## The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief  
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Telephone 4330 Back Bay (Private Exchange)  
EUROPEAN BUREAU  
Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand, London.

TERMS  
Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID  
United States, Canada and Mexico.  
Daily, one year, \$5.00  
Daily, six months, \$3.00  
In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising furnished upon application to the advertising department.

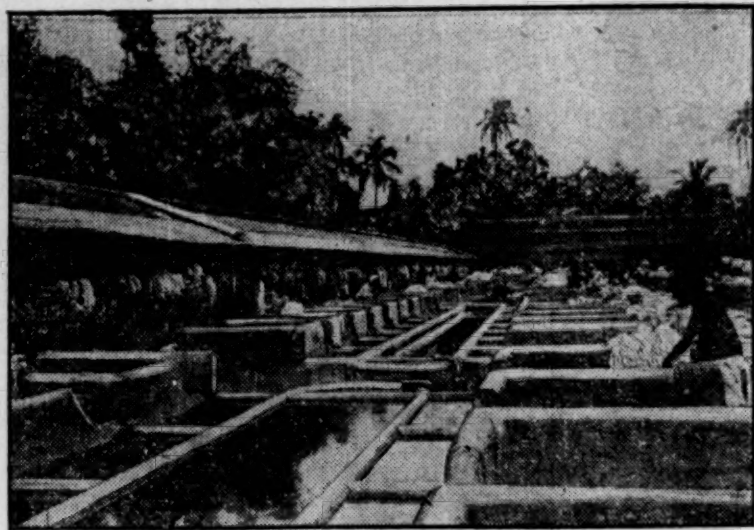
The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 6029-6030 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

United Kingdom Advertising Office, Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand, London. Telephone 9723 Central.

## CALCUTTA DHOBIES' WASH-HOUSE



(Reproduced by permission of the Statesman, India)

THE Statesman, a prominent Indian newspaper, has given the Monitor permission to use a picture and an interesting article on the corporation dhobykhana, or municipal wash-house of Calcutta, which appeared in its columns lately.

"It was the prominence of the dhoby in the public mind which led a representative of this journal to pay a visit to the corporation dhobykhana at Ballygunge to see the clothes-washer—some people prefer to call him the clothes destroyer—at work, and he came away wondering how, considering the primitive methods he employs, the dhoby gets such generally good results.

"Of course, there are dhobies and dhobies, some good, some bad and some indifferent; and when a dhoby is bad he is like the little girl of whom it was said that when she was good she was very, very good, but when she was bad she was horrid. But, generally speaking, the dhoby is a good workman, and, working very often under conditions which are not conducive to cleanliness, he does really wonderful things.

"Of course, he is materially assisted by the sun, particularly in dealing with white things, but even so, when the clothes come back as perfectly done as a steam laundry with the most up-to-date appliances would do them, and when one remembers that they were probably washed in a dirty tank and finished off in a poky little hut, one must give the dhoby, the good dhoby, that is, credit for knowing his business.

"How he does it one cannot say, even after seeing him at work under the best conditions that are available in Calcutta, at the dhobykhana, where a full and regular supply of clean filtered water is always available, and where specially built stones are provided for the men to hang clothes on. The dhoby who works here is very much better off than his brother who has to use stagnant tank water, but he does the finishing at his home, usually a small hut in a crowded bustee, and, having had a peep into one of these huts where a dhoby was hard at work ironing, one can only once more express surprise that he turns things out so well.

"The southern dhobykhana is situated in Hazra Road, Ballygunge, and here 180 stones are provided. A master dhoby has to pay two rupees per month for each stone he rents, and one rupee for each servant he employs. For this he gets a supply of clean filtered water which he runs into the small square in which the stone is fixed, by means of a suction pipe from a long central tank that serves a double row of stones. One would have thought the dhobies would have been too anxious to do their work under these conditions rather than in the old tanks in which the water is always dirty, and more often than not green and slimy, but the fact that all the stones are seldom occupied shows that they are not.

"The tank is cheaper than the stone at the dhobykhana, the rent of a board being usually about eight annas a month, and there are none of the restrictions as to the number of men who work on a board such as there are at the latter. For instance, the corporation lay down a rule that only the dhoby must work at the stone he rents, and if he em-

ployed any one else, even his own son, he has to pay one rupee for him as a servant.

"This, so far as could be gathered, is the reason the tank is preferred, for like most trades in India that of the dhoby is hereditary. The son or sons follow in the father's footsteps as a matter of course, and it takes so much off the profits if a man has to pay a fee for his son to work. It must be a good deal harder to knock dirt out of clothes when working in muddy water than when the water and the general surroundings are clean, but the dhoby does not seem to mind that, being conservative by nature, and firmly convinced that what was good enough for his father and his father's father is good enough for him.

"In another way too, the Calcutta washerman displays his conservatism. At the dhobykhana the corporation have provided a big drying shed, but the dhobies very seldom use it, and when one sought an explanation of this the supervisor said the reason was that the shed was open in front, and if air gets into the shed the fire will flame up and the clothes will be spoiled." It did not appear to be a very convincing explanation, but it was the only one that could be elicited.

"The process of washing clothes as

done by the Calcutta dhoby is a very simple one. He first soaks them, then rubs them with soap, and steams them on coppers which are provided. Then standing in water half way up to his knees he bashes them on the stone until they are clean. After that the sun performs its part, and the clothes are taken to the hut and finished off by the dhoby, his wife or children. It is a simple and primitive process, but, as has been said, by it excellent results are achieved."

## Mr. Roosevelt's Estimate of Lee

Theodore Roosevelt's famous tribute to Lee appears in his "Life of Benton." It reads:

"The world has never seen better soldiers than those who followed Lee; and their leader will undoubtedly rank as without any exception the very greatest of all the great captains that the English-speaking people have brought forth—and this although the last and chief of his antagonists may himself claim to stand as the full equal of Marlborough and Wellington."

## From "Sidney Lanier"

Heir of the sun and of the Attie nine,  
Brother of him who drank the honey-dew  
And was all Greek, although no Greek he knew . . .

Yea, from thy dear communion with the sun,  
Thy vocal comradeship with marsh and mead,  
Thy artless artistry with flute and reed,  
Thy seasons of sweet solace sadly won—  
Thy day of glory, let us dream, begun,  
Shall lift its summits where the star-dawns lead.

And gossip winds shall scatter with far speed  
The echoes of thy honor where they run.  
—Baltimore Sun.

## Woman Land Agent

With the affixing of President Wilson's signature Mrs. Grace Calkin of Sonoma, Cal., becomes the first woman land agent in the United States. Her salary will be \$4500.—Woman's Journal.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## About Tramp Steamers

"The liner, she's a lady," as Kipling says, a vessel of elegance and refinement, traveling over fixed courses voyage after voyage, year in, year out. Her business is chiefly with passengers. To make her 20 or 25 knots she must carry 6000 or 7000 tons of coal in her bunkers. She is the aristocrat of the seas.

The tramp, says a writer in the Youth's Companion, is at the other social and industrial extreme, cheaply built and cheaply manned, utterly indifferent to appearance, satisfied if she can keep in employment and afloat without losing money. She belongs to no regular line, and has no regular routes. She stands on hire in docks and harbors, sometimes unwillingly idle for months at a stretch yet eager and ready to plow the seven seas at a day's or an hour's notice at the bidding of the shipper who will charter her for a voyage.

While you are standing on the promenade deck of an Olympic or a Mauretania, braving the swell with no more motion than the tremor of the engines, you may see the tramp, plunging along with her propeller half-immersed, throwing cascades high under her stern when she is light in ballast. If deeply laden, she is so low and heavy in the water that the seas sweep her from stem to stern.

"What ship's that? Is that a Red Star liner? A Cunarder?" Wild guesses are made by your fellow passengers who are not familiar with the sea. You smile indulgently at their lack of discrimination.

"No, no," you say. "She's nothing but an old tramp."

And they and you watch her crawling off in the blur of her smoke and the flashing white of the seas that, unfelt by you, are splashing over her.

## AN ADVOCATE OF RUSH LIGHTS

ONE of the famous books of the world apparently not meant to be a book at all, but just a gentleman's letters to a friend, is White's Natural History of Selborne. The title hints a book for savants, but it is really a work for the lover of good literature—good literature seen as companionship with good men who were also great enough to see the world from an individual angle and talk of it in compelling phrase. Thus the simple records of ordinary experience become classic art. The story which the Rev. Gilbert White has to tell is his own observation of many things, though chiefly things of the outdoor world, birds, insects, animals and trees. He writes about them in an intimate way as another man might write of human associates. He picks up odd bits of information here and there and disseminates them with a helpful purpose, such as is seen in a letter to a friend where he describes how rush lights are made and advises their use in all countries.

He has a knack of making descriptions of the simplest things so plain and so interesting that one follows to the end without knowing why. He says that the best rush for the purpose is the common soft rush, *Juncus conglomeratus*, to be found in moist pastures and by the side of streams. They are in the best condition for this use in the height of

## Ohio's Berkshire Hills

In announcing that the National Pike will be paved from Columbus to the West Virginia line, Governor Cox makes the statement that Guernsey and Belmont counties, in picturesque scenery, are as beautiful as the Berkshire hills, and it is his prediction that the national highway, when paved from the Indiana to the West Virginia line, will afford in diversity and beauty of scenery a situation unsurpassed in America.

## Picture Puzzle



What city of the United States?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

Rickshaw.

This was the Christian faith then: their religion was, to hurt no man and to do good to every man.—Jeremy Taylor.

## Diamonds of Arkansas

It has been practically impossible to determine the quantity and value of the diamonds found in Arkansas since the first discovery in August, 1906, says the United States geological survey report. Most of the stones are still held by the mining companies, and few have been sold. It is estimated from the figures furnished the survey and from reports in the press, and those furnished by private persons that about 1400 diamonds weighing nearly 550 carats have been found from August, 1906, through December, 1912. The total estimated value placed on this output in these reports amounts to \$12,103.

## For Something New Under the Sun

There are an enormous number of worthy people in the United States who unceasingly crave enlightenment. They yearn for it day and night, winter and summer; they can absorb unlimited quantities without showing any apparent effects. Their appetite for it grows on what it feeds. They want to know, always and all the time. It makes no difference what the knowledge is about or whether it is of any practical value when received, thinks the Bellman. Anything, animal, vegetable or mineral, suits them. Omnivorous absorbers of information, they demand that statesmen, poets, authors, professors . . . and distinguished candlestick-makers of all sorts and kinds shall talk to them. The only condition is that knowledge be made easy and that the generous manna of universal understanding shall fall upon them without any further effort on their part than is required to open their eyes and ears.

## HEAVENLY VISION IS FOR ALL

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOTH the Old and the New Testaments record many instances of prophetic sight, when, in response to human need, God was seen in a vision and lifted the consciousness of some earnest seeker for truth to a plane whence it could perceive and apprehend spiritual reality. Abraham, Jacob, Moses, Isaiah, Ezekiel, Daniel and, in later days, Peter, Paul and John beheld visions of things hidden from mortal sight, visions of the glory that is unrevealed until the human consciousness becomes so transformed and purified as to be receptive to the holy Truth—for it is the pure in heart, so the promise reads, that shall see God.

"Where there is no vision the people perish," said the wise Israelitish king—words as applicable to present-day conditions as to those prevailing when this warning was uttered. Without a knowledge of the true God, mankind must perish for lack of sustenance—that bread of heaven which alone can impart life and immortality. Mortals should cease their wanderings in the dark and illusive paths of matter-conditions, where the husks of material theories have so long failed to satisfy, and return to their rightful home in the divine consciousness where the Father's loving welcome awaits them.

Truth is always true, always perfect, always close at hand ready to meet and to satisfy every demand. Yet mortals submerged in the turmoil of darkened, confused beliefs are blind to the possibilities all around them, until they

awaken to a realization of the hollow-ness of all sense-pleasures, to a dissatisfaction with temporal conditions, an aspiration for spiritual knowledge, a groping after Truth, a hunger for God. Then, to each one who by right thinking and right living has so purified his consciousness that it is prepared to receive Truth, there comes the vision, the intuitive apprehension of spiritual being, the realization of glories which ages of pride in human accomplishment can never reveal.

On one occasion Jesus severely rebuked the indifference and wickedness of the people because, notwithstanding they had witnessed his mighty works, they refused to repent of their evil deeds, and he thanked God that the things of Spirit had been hidden from the wise in worldly knowledge and had been revealed unto babes. An instance of this revelation is the beautiful story of the child Samuel, to whom God called at a time when "the word of the Lord was precious . . . there was no open vision." A parallel instance, centuries after, was that of another child, who hearing her name called, ran to her mother only to be told that nothing was wanted. When this had occurred several times, the wise mother read to the wondering child the story of Samuel and bade her, if the voice should speak again, answer in the words of Samuel, "Speak Lord; for thy servant heareth." Again the voice spoke and the call was answered, and thus must have been implanted in that childish heart a seed which was destined to grow and blossom and bring forth glorious and precious fruit. (See

Retrospection and Introspection, pp. 8-9.)

This child became Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. In the book of Revelation we read of the vision of a new heaven and a new earth which came to St. John while yet he dwelt in the flesh. Mrs. Eddy declares that "his vision is the acme of this Science as the Bible reveals it" (Science and Health, p. 577). To her, as to the seer of Patmos, came the prophetic vision, the revelation of absolute truth regarding God, man and the universe.

Like the apostle Paul, Mrs. Eddy was not "disobedient unto the heavenly vision," but consecrated herself unreservedly to the work of spreading the truth. After years of spiritual research and contemplation, she embodied and gave to the world in the text-book of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the revealed truth as she had apprehended it. In this book the truths of spiritual being are set forth so simply, so reverently and so convincingly that often merely reading the book restores the sick and the sinning to their rightful state of health and purity.

Mrs. Eddy beheld God as infinite Spirit, saw "the three great verities of Spirit, omnipotence, omnipresence, omniscience,—Spirit possessing all power, filling all space, constituting all Science" (Science and Health, pp. 109-110). She saw the real spiritual universe held in the consciousness of God, and man, no longer sinful and suffering, but pure and sinless, the reflection of God, the Father. To her was revealed the fatherhood and motherhood of God, and the solidarity of man as exemplified in the true meaning of brotherhood. "With one Father, even God, the whole family of man would be brethren; and with one Mind and that God, or good, the brotherhood of man would consist of Love and Truth, and have unity of Principle and spiritual power which constitute divine Science" (Ibid., pp. 469-470).

Christian Science is the "dayspring from on high" which has come to this waiting age through the instrumentality of Mrs. Eddy, to "give light to them that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, to guide our feet into the way of peace," to comfort and sustain struggling, aspiring humanity in their journey out of human finitude into the "glorious liberty of the children of God"; to assure mankind that eventually, by all the baffling, disheartening dreams of human existence, are to disappear in the light of Truth, and divine Love shall reign triumphant, "King of kings, and Lord of lords."

## Science And Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart

Falmouth and

St. Paul Sts.

BOSTON, MASS.

## NEWSPAPERING ON THE ROOF

ONE of the schemes for the betterment of those who write news is described in a New Jersey daily. An extension of the newspaper plant made the thing possible and now, as we assume, the men who drive the pen—or rather the purring type-writer—are all raised high above the going and coming of things mundane. Communing with the sky they fill their manuscripts with hints of loftier things. At any rate something like this is the ac-

count which is given of the new roof garden. Descending to mere detail we read that palm trees wave softly in the unfailing breeze which is no longer cooled off the electric fan. Birds of brilliant plumage and more brilliant song flutter from tub to tub; cool beverages, lemon, lime and phosphate, are borne from desk to desk by soft stepping waiters, an orchestra swells the choral beauty of the bird song to the rhythmic and unflattering accompaniment of clinkety, clink, clink. The ardors of composition will be mated with the ardors of the sun and tempered as ever by a breeziness which comes with its due grain of salt. Lofty flights of fancy will no longer bump their heads on the office ceiling, and no longer will a column be measured by a poor thousand words. It may tower indefinitely, pillaring the blue. By night electricity will vie with the stars in stirring tardy thought to the desired fervor of scintillant fire. In fact a summer office on the roof is one of those why nots which are without reply. If any one avers that since one roof covers several layers of offices and therefore may not be stretched to make room for all, the answer is plain; for is not the newspaper, of all modern institutions, not even excepting the street car advertising cards, the one great repository of miles of space? These vacant miles lying below stairs on sheer white paper that waits the press might properly be availed of in this manner, and be better occupied, perhaps, than newspaper space is sometimes wont to be.

## Bolivia's Quick Advance

Situated in the interior of the continent, cut off from contact with the outside world, Bolivia was the last of the 10 republics of South America to feel the influence of that progressive movement which resulted from the attention of North American and European financiers being drawn to the wonderful possibilities of South America, declares the Christian Herald. At length, however, thanks to the enterprise of British capitalists, the Antofagasta railway—at first merely intended to meet the needs of the salt-peter "pampa"—was extended to Uyuni, then to Ururo and finally to La Paz itself, carrying progress in its train. The increased facilities of communication resulted in the influx of business men and educationalists, who found a hearty welcome as representatives of a more advanced civilization.

## Nothing Omitted

The young man walked down Dearborn street with one shoe off and his coat turned inside out. A policeman stopped him.

"What's the idea?" he demanded. "Well, you see, it's this way," replied the young man. "I'm taking a course at a correspondence school, and yesterday the sophomores wrote to me and told me to haze myself."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## COMING OF THE DOLLAR SIGN

MOST old documents and books spell out the names of monetary units in full. Of nine Spanish arithmetics of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, says the Popular Science Monthly, five gave no abbreviation for "peso" (also called "piastre," "peso de 8 reales," "piece of eight," and "Spanish dollar"). In some early Spanish books, however, there are abbreviations: "pes," "ps," "p." It is a remarkable coincidence that the three names by which the Spanish dollar was known, peso, piastre, and piece of eight, all began with the letter p, and all three formed the plural by the addition of the letter s. Hence p and ps answered admirably as abbreviations for any of these names. Men wrote the p with a flourish, and raised the s somewhat above the p.

The transition from this symbol to the American dollar-mark apparently came about unconsciously, in the effort to simplify the complicated motion of the pen. No manuscript is so convincing on this point as the two contemporaneous copies, made by the same hand, of a letter written in 1778 by Oliver Pollock, then "commercial agent of the United States at New Orleans." Pollock's services to the United States were great; he was in the West what Robert Morris was in the East. His letter is

addressed to Col. George Rogers Clark. Both copies of the letter show the \$ in the body of the letter, and in the summary of accounts, at the close, the \$ and the flowing ps are both used. A careful examination shows that the writer made the p with one continuous motion of the pen, but that the symbol \$ required two motions—one down and up for the p, and the other a curve for the s.

Before 1800 the dollar-mark (\$) was seldom used. It appears in eighteenth-century manuscripts not more than 15 or 20 times. None of these are earlier than Oliver Pollock's letter of 1778. But the dollar was then a familiar coin. In 1778 among the Philadelphia theater prices, according to printed advertisements, was "Box, one dollar." An original manuscript document of 1780 bears 34 signatures, headed by George Washington. The subscribers agree to pay the sum annexed to their respective names, "in the support of a dancing assembly to be held in Morristown this present winter." The sums are given in dollars, but not one of the signers used the \$ symbol; they wrote "Dollars," or "Doll," or "Ds." The dollar-mark clearly came over into general use from the accountants or bookkeepers who first employed it as a means of saving time.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, August 22, 1913

### Governor-General Harrison's Policy

THE nomination of the Hon. F. B. Harrison, a New York city congressman of Virginian ancestry, to the post of Governor-General of the Philippines, will mark a new era in the history of the national dependency. His personal views respecting the right relations of the islands to the United States differ fundamentally from those of the governor-general, Mr. Forbes, whose place he will take. These opinions no doubt will be modified somewhat by study of the problem at close range, by such recommendations as may come from the commission of which he will be the titular head and from such special investigators as President Wilson is said to have had busy for some time in the islands. From Congress and the President the new administrator in the course of time also will get definite instructions which he will in duty be bound to obey; and just what those instructions are likely to be, cannot be predicted with any accuracy now. The position of the Baltimore platform and of the Jones bill may become the administration policy, and it may not. A via media between the radicalism of Mr. Bryan's way out and Mr. Taft's way and that of all his successors is the more likely to be chosen.

But whatever the decision may be as to details, it still is true that the President's choice of Mr. Harrison, knowing his views, indicates that the executive leans toward a policy which will justify the hopes openly expressed by Filipinos following Mr. Wilson's election. The "burden of proof" as to prolonged American occupation and control of the islands is to be put hereafter upon those who believe in it. The native demand for increased home rule and for a definite termination of American sovereignty is to have a more sympathetic hearing, and possibly a favorable answer.

Soon or later this very important aspect of national life and international relations must be dealt with in the most disinterested and farsighted and yet sensible and just way. Prudence and patience are factors of much importance to any wise solution. Sufficient credit must be given to the testimony of Americans long resident in the islands whose character is such as to discount any imputation of self-seeking and whose opinions are the products of disciplined intellects used to seeking truth and following wherever it leads.

### Ruling on Woman's Work in Oregon

IT WOULD seem from the nature of the testimony heard by the Oregon industrial commission, as well as from the comments passed upon the ruling of that body with regard to the compulsory wage law, that the employers of the state are desirous of reaching equitable and practicable methods of dealing with girl and women workers. The interpretation put upon the statute enacted by the last Legislature, fixing certain conditions as to hours of labor and compensation of girls, is in line with the letter of the law, but it is of far less consequence than the spirit in which the employers receive it. In fact, it appears from the report of the hearing that the conditions aimed to be brought about by the law are already realized in the management of some of the large establishments, and that some other establishments are prevented from putting them in operation only by reason of their inability to apply the law to their special needs. For example, the department stores assured the commission that the minimum wage required by the law was already in force, while a representative of the telephone and telegraph company raised the point that since a girl under 18 could not be kept at work after 6 o'clock p. m. she could not be employed at all. In other words, the statute deprived her of an opportunity of working in an establishment which must necessarily be open night and day.

This and other details are matters for future settlement. Industry and business are so varied in their requirements that to meet them all there must be exceptions in the language of the law. And there should be no objection to such exceptions if the basic principle of the contracts between employers and employees is sound. The evidence presented at the Portland hearing of a disposition upon the part of employers to deal equitably with their help, and especially to recognize the special claims upon consideration of girls and women, carries with it greater assurance than could be guaranteed by the law or by the courts were employers inclined toward antagonism and unfairness. When consciences are swept of cobwebs and people of all classes are bent upon doing right for its own sake, the employer and the employee will experience no difficulty in adjusting their differences.

SPEAKING of baseball English, all kinds are inadequate, it would appear, when the home team loses.

### Prospect of Tariff Bill Passage

THERE is some diversity of opinion in the Senate as to the probable length of time still to be consumed in bringing the tariff bill to a vote in that body, but there is practical agreement on the point that the date of its passage in the upper chamber cannot now be long delayed. Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, an opponent of the measure, expresses the opinion that it can be disposed of by the Senate inside of two weeks. Senators Bris-  
town, Smoot and Weeks are reported as saying that the Senate cannot pass it before Sept. 15. On the other hand, Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee, is said to be of the belief that it can be put through next week. From all this it is a fair presumption that it will still be in the hands of the Senate on Sept. 6, five months after its introduction in the House. If by that time the Senate shall report it back, the amendments it carries must then be considered and accepted or rejected by the House. Some of these amendments will, in all likelihood, go to a conference committee. Considering the number and character of the amendments to be disposed of, both in the House and in conference, it is not unreasonable to set the time for the final enactment of the Underwood law as late as the early part of November, when the special session of the Sixty-third Congress shall have been in existence seven months.

General agreement in the House with Senate changes, of course, would greatly facilitate matters, and it is possible that the new law may be in force by the middle of October.

There is one phase of the matter which justifies doubt as to the early disposition of the measure. This is found in the "putting aside temporarily" of various provisions in controversy. For instance, on Wednesday, paragraphs 257 and 258 relating to the duty on cotton cloths were passed over in this way. Likewise on that day, paragraphs relating to damask, tapestries, hose and stockings—all important items—were "reserved for future discussion." These, and many items like them, must all be taken up later, and the length of time that shall be given them will depend altogether upon the willingness or unwillingness of the contending sides to give way to compromise.

On Nov. 15, 1912, President-elect Woodrow Wilson made this announcement: "I shall call Congress together in extraordinary session not later than April 15, 1913. I shall do this not only because I think that the pledges of the party ought to be redeemed as promptly as possible, but also because I know it is to be in the interest of business that all uncertainty as to what the particular items of tariff revision are to be should be removed as soon as possible." It would be impossible for President Wilson, or anybody else in his place, to restrict debate in Congress or to compel haste otherwise in the consideration of so important a measure. But Congress itself, and especially the majority, should bear in mind that the uncertainty which Mr. Wilson was, and is, so desirous of avoiding is bound to continue, so long as the tariff bill is pending. That this uncertainty may not become accentuated and injurious to the nation's business interests the measure should now be pressed to its final passage with vigor and despatch.

### Protecting Cape Cod Forests

A FORMAL recommendation by the state forester of Massachusetts that authority vested in the newly created public service commission be used to decree a change in fuel on locomotives used on railroads traversing the Cape Cod region is one that should be heeded. New York state long since issued similar orders relative to engines operated in the region of her finest forests, and Massachusetts, if she decides to adopt this new form of conservation, will be doing only what other communities have done when it became a matter of protecting both persons and property by a process simple and inexpensive, namely, substitution of oil for coal and wood as fuel.

Were the issue only one of stopping waste of timber the course advised would be defensible both on the ground of sense and of economics. But it is more than this. Repopulation of the cape region by persons realizing its charms as a place of abode, has made it imperative that an end be put to the forest fires. Realizing this fact the state, through Forester Rane, has been busy devising ways and means. But of what avail, if traffic vehicles spouting fire-brands travel daily back and forth through the wooded region? It is this situation that brings a demand for use of a fuel that has no such igniferous by-products.

Too OFTEN investigations of controverted economic and industrial problems are carried on in ways that seem needlessly academic, artificial and, as it were, suited to a vacuum. Representatives of the disputants and of the public meet indoors, assimilate the contents of documents, summon officials (but not the privates) involved, deal with the issue chiefly as if it were one of abstractions and principles, and a report follows that though legally final is not always convincing morally to one who knows the pulsing, human factors involved. Boston has recently been watching with curious interest and approving scrutiny a somewhat different order of procedure by an arbitration tribunal charged with finding a basis of agreement between the Elevated railway, which has a monopoly of electrically propelled carriers of the urban population, and its employees. Having comparatively recently undergone the costly process of a strike the road's assent to a plan of arbitration recommended by the Chamber of Commerce was the more easily won. Neither side to the controversy which led to the 1912 strike and its tactics of violence came out of the struggle without scars; hence a readiness to accept a different and more rational method.

After some negotiations, it was agreed to arbitrate. But with the trio of arbiters named, much then depended upon their method of getting the desired data for a just opinion. To their credit be it said that they have gone about the task in a sensible way. Of course the customary array of statistics and the usual pleas of advocates awaited them, neither the figures nor the arguments agreeing. This form of evidence is conventional and valuable as far as it goes, and will be given due weight. But the arbiters wanted to see with their own eyes other kinds of evidence. Hence an exploring tour in the open and a going over the entire plant of the transportation company, watching how it is operated, seeing what is and what is not done, questioning workers and administrative chiefs, and getting points of view of the rank and file who make or mar the success of the company with its patrons.

Armed with such knowledge any arbiters later can come to decisions respecting wages, hours of labor, conditions of toil and status of employees which will be nearer doing justice to all the interests concerned than if the verdict has been based solely on documents and formal "hearings." Absolute priority in this method of getting at the truth Boston will not claim. It is so sensible a method that it must have been tried many times previously. But whatever the facts may be about this phase of the matter, it is beyond dispute that the example is good, and it deserves imitation.

UNTIL everybody shall agree with everybody else as to what should be the future American national song, everybody should try to commit the words of the present national songs to memory and sing them well.

SOME of the most progressive cities in the country are complaining because they cannot progress without torn-up streets. They could if the streets were originally constructed to wear.

NEW HAMPSHIRE in the meantime is looking hopefully forward to the time when a summer capital shall mean all that the term implies.

### Facts Preliminary to Arbitration

AMIDST the long-drawn out story of disorder and repeated failure, which comes in continually from Persia, it is something more than a relief to find anything which would seem to be making for order, and which can lay claim to represent a measure of success. There is much evidence of both of them in the work and methods of the Swedish gendarmerie in Persia. Nearly eighteen months ago, when Russia had succeeded in carrying her point as to the virtual expulsion of Mr. Shuster from the Persian capital, when she had thereby insured the progress of her policy of absorption in Azerbaijan, there were not a few who regarded the formation of the Swedish gendarmerie as a sop to the Cerberus of a public opinion, which demanded some effort on the part of the authorities to restore order.

It is possible that this was the official view of the move, but from the first it was evident that Colonel Hjalmsen and his officers were looking at the matter quite differently, that they were determined, in spite of the fact that their contract was limited to the ridiculously short period of three years and that they were hampered at every turn by lack of money and material, to do their utmost to achieve success. From the first the work of the force was excellent, and all the news which has come to hand recently has gone to confirm this view. The success of the gendarmerie in putting down the attempt, a short time ago, on the part of the Bakhtairis to intimidate the capital in the old way, is additional evidence of the fact, and the appreciation of the inhabitants of Teheran of their efforts, is again evidence of a welcome change in the popular attitude.

It is more than deserving of consideration whether all this does not indicate a possible way out of the Persian tangle. If secured a wider official support the gendarmerie system is capable of great expansion, and of an effectiveness in restoring order which is only just beginning to be recognized. The fact that the force is a gendarmerie and not a purely military force, enables it to carry on its work without creating that atmosphere of recognized rebellion which the intervention of military force always creates. The fact that it is a gendarmerie organized and officered by Swedes frees it from any suspicion of foreign interference. The proposal recently put forward by Lord Curzon that Indian officers should be employed, suffers from that cardinal defect, and any language difficulty which may accompany the efforts of Colonel Hjalmsen are more than compensated for by the freedom of his force from that root of trouble in Persian politics, the suspicion of foreign intervention.

THE next triennial conclave of Knights Templars is to take place in Los Angeles, and it is not too early to advise that city to plan the lengthening of its streets for the parade.

THE washed-out appearance of the laundered bank notes is not pleasing, but as the average man can have only a passing glance of them the matter is not serious.

ADMIRABLE as is the effort to "pull Missouri out of the mud" and spectacular the appearance of the Governors of this and a neighboring state in khaki to handle picks on the roads, while 300,000 less notable citizens share in the undertaking, it lacks the charm of novelty to the person familiar with the traditions of New England. Here, a generation ago, solid and substantial men spent a part of each summer in road repairing at a moderate allowance per hour to meet their tax bills. There was no official distinction, except in the command of the citizen-squad by the one elected by the town meeting for this duty, no shelter behind wealth or social station, a common going out on the highway as goes the laborer. "Working out taxes" was an honored institution of New England in other days. It was resorted to by men of small means and large, the minister, the squire, the former member of the Legislature, the selectman, the postmaster—democracy in full force and effect. It went out slowly but with the certainty of the going of some of the other democratic institutions.

In slow-moving observation the discovery was made that the making-over of the roads by the general body of citizens was not the surest way to get the work done well. The willingness to work, with a certain stimulus from the vision of a disappearing tax bill, was not matched by skill in the doing. The "surveyor," old term for the road superintendent, had authority to direct the work, but they knew New England character but little who can think of leading citizens come to the following of orders suddenly turned tractable. So many men, so many ideas. There was doubtful respect for authority, rugged independence, readiness and ability in argument over the proper placing and dimensions of a proposed "thank-you-ma'am"—and the taxes being paid by the discussion as much as by labor.

Missouri's outpouring of people on the roads and their vigorous two-day effort to improve the highways is a fine showing of public pride. It will be claimed for it that it differed from the New England practise of years gone in being a volunteer movement. But there is at least one point of common instruction. It is that roads may be built best, as all things may be done best, by those who know somewhat about the work. Public economy was in time found to be served by collecting taxes in money instead of in amateur labor and plentiful argument. In Missouri, what sort of roads have the dry goods clerks built in two days? If it is not disrespectful, what does the product of the Governor's pick resemble?

Not to detract from the significance of the uprising that had "Out of the mud" for its slogan, an enjoyable outing of 300,000 people is not to be mistaken for the real business of making good roads. It probably produced 300,000 kinds of road and there will be work for an engineer in bringing them together. The determination to make the roads fit needs now to be directed to the practical end of getting them so made by hands better skilled than even those of the Governors of Missouri and Kansas.

IF THERE is a sailor on the battleship Arkansas named Pullman Palace Carr who has recently applied for discharge, it is evident that he is dissatisfied with his berth.

SOUTH CAROLINA has just had a "conference for the common good." Properly conducted, conferences of this kind would be beneficial to states other than South Carolina.

### Success of the Persian Gendarmerie

### "Working" Roads Not New Work to Citizens